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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-070  
Thursday  
11 April 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-070

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11 April 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Cameroon

### Taxi Drivers Strike; Student Protest Dispersed

AB0804154091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Since this morning, Yaounde residents have had to go about on foot because of a strike by taxi drivers. Taxi operators and drivers are protesting against taxes which they find too high. Here with more details is Herbert Bo in Yaounde:

[Begin Bo recording] Streets in the capital are virtually empty. Offices, banks, and markets are open, but the people must go about their normal activities on foot. This morning's strike is probably connected with a communique from the Union of the Democratic Forces of Cameroon, UFDC, a Yaounde-based opposition party legalized recently. According to the communique, the UFDC is a labor party for all workers. Through this morning's strike, it urges taxi drivers to struggle for reductions—in the cost of insurance, in the customs duty for vehicles, and in gasoline prices. It also urges them to fight for an end to police harassment, for constant road maintenance, for an increase in the number of streets, and for an end to the crisis, which in Cameroon is essentially attributed to a lack of confidence and to mismanagement, according to the communique.

The UFDC cites the need for an unconditional, general amnesty and for a national conference. Only a national conference, the movement says, will prevent the regime from making concessions that will actually suit their purpose—namely, the perpetuation of one-party rule to the detriment of true democracy. [end recording]

Meanwhile, a student demonstration in a Yaounde district was dispersed this morning by the forces of law and order. We call on Herbert Bo again for more details:

[Begin Bo recording] The students, who were demanding the release of their comrades arrested, following last 2 and 3 April's demonstrations, held up tree branches and loaves of bread which they said they were taking to their starving friends in detention. Classes have not yet resumed in the three faculties of the university. In a letter sent to President Paul Biya, however, the students call for the immediate withdrawal of the forces of law and order deployed on the campus and surrounding mini hostels and for the appointment of an independent team that will expose those responsible and punish those who perpetrated assaults, looted students' property, and even raped girls, according to certain sources. [end recording]

### Douala Taxis Show Solidarity

AB1004193291 Yaounde Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Taxi drivers in Douala are reported to be on strike today after recent attempts to support the action started by their colleagues in Yaounde yesterday. Meanwhile, taxis in Yaounde resumed work today after yesterday's strike which some drivers said was meant to press for lower fuel prices. Informed sources say government is

considering a major fuel price (?action), and the strike action may have been aimed at speeding up the action. But other sources have said the wave of strikes is a general clamor for a national conference and general amnesty.

### Presidential Communique Warns University Agitators

AB0904213491 Yaounde Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic on 9 April concerning agitation at the University of Yaounde]

[Text] For some days now, the University of Yaounde has been the theater of sustained agitation fuelled by small groups of students for motives that are unrelated to their studies or their living conditions. This irresponsible behavior is causing harm to the interests of the vast majority of students who are asking for nothing more than to pursue their work in peace, in an atmosphere devoid of political passion.

When one considers the efforts and sacrifices being made by the Cameroonian people and the government to ensure that their youth receives training that is appropriate for the prospects of a stable, democratic, and prosperous Cameroon, one can only become indignant in the face of the irresponsibility and lack of seriousness of these small groups. The government appeals to the civic sense and sense of responsibility of all students so that they contribute to preserving tranquility and serenity at the University of Yaounde and thereby ensure attaining the normal ending of the academic year.

### President To Address Students

AB1004203691 Yaounde Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] The head of state, Mr. Paul Biya, will tomorrow evening go on national television to discuss issues of (?prime) national interest. Meanwhile, the Presidency has issued a press release expressing indignation at what it describes as irresponsible behavior of students at the University of Yaounde, which has in recent days (?been experiencing) unrest. The government then called on students to exercise a greater sense of responsibility to restore calm on campus.

### Two Reported Dead in Bafoussam Violence

AB1004200991 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 10 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The days of upheavals in the Cameroon cities of Yaounde and Douala have now spread to the capital of the western province, Bafoussam. Trouble began with student demonstrations in Yaounde. Market traders protested, taxi drivers went on strike, and underlying it all are demands for the speeding up of democratization in Cameroon. Now there are reports of at least one death

in Bafoussam as a prison guard opened fire on demonstrators who stormed the prison this morning in what has been described as an attempt to liberate the prisoners. From Cameroon, Bill Hebert telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Reports from Bafoussam say at least two people have died in riots in the town. According to a reliable source, the trouble started early this morning when taxi drivers decided to observe a strike in support of a call for a general amnesty and a constitutional conference in Cameroon.

According to the source, paramilitary forces arrived at about nine o'clock this morning and tried to suppress the demonstrations. Infuriated taxi drivers then set fire to at least three vehicles, destroyed public telephone booths, attempted to set fire to the customs post, and then marched toward Bafoussam Production Prison, claiming they wanted to liberate political prisoners still being held there. A source from Cameroon Television who watched incoming pictures of the demonstrations described them as horrific images of suppression.

Meanwhile, in the capital, Yaounde, a university student is in intensive care in the city's Central Hospital with severe burns after being attacked last night. Unidentified people smashed the door into 23-year old Ndamsoule's room in one of the university's halls of residence, sprinkled him with petrol, and set him on fire. It is rumored the attack was organized by other university students who suspected his elder brother of being a police informer. The suspected informer is rumored to have left the campus after hearing about the threats against him. But his brother, who was unaware of the danger, stayed.

In Douala, taxi drivers are on the second day of a total strike, which has completely paralyzed the city. Public transport buses have been forced to stop work after two were set alight yesterday, and taxi drivers have erected barricades to stop all movement. A number of shops in the city center stayed closed today, probably heeding a threat contained in a leaflet circulated in Douala which warn shopkeepers that they would be opening at their own risk. [end recording]

### English-Speaking Cameroonians Blamed for Unrest

AB1004103291 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 10 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The government of President Paul Biya in Cameroon, seems to be stumbling from crisis to crisis with students demonstrating, various strikes, and the opposition groups threatening a campaign of civil disobedience until the president grants their demands for a national conference. As Victor Appia-Ngome reports in this telex from Yaounde, all the turmoil is making the Cameroonian capital a rather unpleasant place.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Smoke is just about to become a permanent feature in Yaounde over the past couple of months. Some of it is to do with the disturbances, some to do with strikes, some with lack of

money. For instance, the city council, unable to pay the refuse disposal company which clears Yaounde's garbage, took to setting fire to the sprawling heaps of rubbish all over the town. After an outcry from the general public, the council succeeded in getting the company to resume work but the smoke has not disappeared and it now comes in sporadic billows as military helicopters hover over the town, popping grenades of tear gas wherever the crowd looks thick and active.

A few months ago, a helicopter flying low in Yaounde, would bring people out of their houses out of curiosity but the other day, when I was out shopping in downtown Yaounde, a helicopter came roaring by and the streets immediately emptied.

Last weeks' demonstrations by Yaounde's students and street hawkers to demand a national conference and a general amnesty, has brought about a climate of fright and uncertainty. From my house, I see the water canons coming in to refill and take off again on helter-skeltered dashes around town where they douse anything that looks like a group of hawkers. At the same time, lorry-loads of policemen and gendarmes wander continuously in search of troublemakers.

Yesterday's strike by taxi drivers which partially paralyzed the city—I had to walk to work and back—was originally meant to coincide with last week's action by hawkers and students but it was aborted because as one cab driver told me, our union has no real organizers. Even yesterday the strike was by no means total. It is estimated that some 10 percent of taxis were out and about plying their [word indistinct].

Today, the cabs are back on the street and like all uncoordinated action, it is hard to tell what they have achieved by yesterday's strike. But that action did bring into sharp focus what seems to be a ploy by some people in the ruling party to blame the present upheavals on anglophones. A television newscast in French about the taxi drivers' ('staying) home, made a point of underscoring that the tracts calling for the strike were even written in English. This has only outraged anglophones who said that they do not own or drive even 50 of the thousands of the taxis in Yaounde. Could this, people ask, be the start of a break in the 30-year-old union between anglophone and francophone Cameroon? [end recording]

### Three More Political Parties Legalized

AB0604215591 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 6 Apr 91

[Text] Yaounde, April 6 (AFP)—The government of Cameroon has given legal status to three more political parties, bringing to 14 the number allowed in the West African country since December, officials said here Saturday.

Those legalised on Friday were Social Democratic Action of Cameroon (ASDC), based at Maroua in the far

north, the Cameroonian Party of Democrats (PDC) here in the capital, and the Pan-African Congress of Cameroon (CPC) based in the main economic centre Douala.

Cameroon Radio and Television head Gervais Mendoze announced Saturday that the new parties would soon be given a media forum for the "expression of opposing views" in a programme to be called "Antenne Libre" (Free Channel).

One resurgent party, banned 36 years ago by French colonial authorities, called for a national conference to "lay down the rules for democracy." Dika Akwa, leader of the Union of the Populations of Cameroon (UPC), told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that his movement, whose red crab insignia is still alive in the memory of many Cameroonians, was currently developing an economic programme for "liberal and cooperative" development.

The UPC, now based in Douala, was suppressed by the French in May 1955, but became a serious clandestine threat waging a guerrilla war in the south of the country and carrying out numerous terrorist operations. French secret service agents poisoned one of its main leaders, Felix Moumie, in 1960, according to several former officials.

Mr. Akwa said he had rallied to President Paul Biya's Cameroon People's Democratic Rally (RDPC) for tactical reasons that had enabled him to save UPC structures, "since many of us were hidden away within the formerly sole ruling party."

A university anthropologist, traditional southern chief and former detainee of five years' standing, Mr. Akwa added that an official ban preventing him visiting the grave of Um Nyobe, founder of the UPC, was just an "incident," adding that he was prepared to work with the French—"we are not vengeful."

The UPC leader dismissed political rivals who "still believe in scientific socialism," but demanded a national debate, in which his own movement already seemed well-placed, according to some observers. Parliamentary elections are not to be held until April 1993.

## Congo

### French Envoy Summoned Over Alleged Mercenaries

AB0604152991 Dakar PANA in English 1314 GMT  
6 Apr 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 April (ACI/PANA)—The French ambassador in Congo, Michel Andre was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Brazzaville on Friday for discussion over an alleged presence of French mercenaries in the Congolese capital.

A government source said the meeting took place in the presence of Defence Minister, Brigade General Raymond Damase Ngollo; the chief of defence staff, Brigade General Jean Marie Michel Mokoko, and a member of the Presidium of the national conference Julienne Ondziel.

During the meeting, the French ambassador said that the French newspaper LIBERATION had on Thursday published reports that a former French security service officer, Capt. Paul Baril, may have dispatched four mercenaries to the Congo to eliminate trade union leaders.

He said that there were no French mercenaries on Congolese territory and undertook to take up the matter with the newspaper.

Gen. Damase Ngollo, however, warned against any attempt to flout the security of the state, saying that the Army would deal with anyone who tried to bring disorder in the Congo no matter where he comes from.

The alleged presence of the mercenaries incensed participants at the national conference who had since 25 February been nursing the feeling that their security was not adequately ensured.

One participant, representing the Congolese Patriotic Movement, Ekondi-Akala, called for protests against what he described as this interference in the internal affairs of Congo.

### \* Japanese Financing Wells in Rural Areas

91AF0744B Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN  
in French 18 Jan 91 p N3

[Unattributed article: "Financing of 1.5 Billion CFA Francs for Hydraulic Project"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 January (ACI [Congolese Information Agency])—On Thursday, Congo and Japan signed a financing agreement in the amount of 494 million yen, or 1.5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs targeted for hydraulic development in rural areas.

This financial assistance will make it possible to carry out 100 borings in 90 villages in the regions of the Cuvette and of the Plateaux, reported the national radio (The Voice of the Congolese Revolution).

The boring of these wells will make it possible for the people of these localities to get supplies of drinking water. This will protect them from illnesses.

One will recall that access to drinking water is one of the components of primary health care. (ACI).

## Zaire

### 'Mobutu, Rwanda's Habyarimana Discuss Rwanda

E11004132691 Bukavu Domestic Service in French  
0430 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the Rwandan head of state, yesterday paid a five-hour visit to Gbadolite, the capital of the North Oubangui subregion, equatorial region. The Rwandan head of state was returning from Libreville, Gabon, where he had handed

on the torch of the Economic Community of Central African States to his Gabonese counterpart, Mr. Omar Bongo.

During their talks, the two heads of state, [words indistinct] Mobutu Sese Seko and Habyarimana of Rwanda, reviewed the situation ensuing in Rwanda immediately after the meeting between the government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. The Rwandan head of state, Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, said his country might agree to a multiparty political system within a few days.

### **PANA on Agreement for National Conference**

AB1004210191 Dakar PANA in English 1703 GMT  
10 Apr 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 April (PANA)—Zairian authorities and about 100 political parties have agreed to summon a national conference as a forum for deliberation on transition toward the third republic in the Central African country.

The announcement was made at the end of a meeting in Kinshasa on Monday between representatives of 104 of the 112 political parties recognised by the state and Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji.

Mulumba told the meeting that President Mobutu Sese Seko had decided to allow the proposed forum to decide on his qualification for the continued leadership of the country.

Observers in Kinshasa said the acceptance of the principle of a national conference by the authorities would no doubt help lessen tension among the population.

### **Social Affairs Minister Muangundu Resigns**

AB0804181591 Paris AFP in French 1047 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Apr (AFP)—Another member of Mr. Mulumba Lukoji's Cabinet, Mr. Placide Lengelo Muangundu, minister of social affairs, has resigned to "regain his political freedom," the Zairian press announced today.

Mr. Lengelo, who had been a member of the former Cabinet of Professor Lunda Bululu, explained that he made his decision "in order not to act as bondsman for the actions of the current Cabinet, whose hands are tied by the Mobutu regime."

This brings to three the number of ministers who have resigned from Professor Mulumba Lukoji's Cabinet, formed 10 days ago. Two days following the announcement of the Cabinet, the deputy prime minister in charge of economy and industry, Mr. Gustave Mulumba Mban-gula, and the secretary of state for small- and medium-sized enterprises, Mr. Weregemere Na Manta, announced their refusal to participate in this new "broad" transitional government.

The post of deputy prime minister was given to the former governor of Bandundu Province (northeast of the

country), Mr. Malu Biakalu Amfiku, it was learned from official sources. The other two vacant posts have not yet been filled.

### **\* Tshisekedi Demands Mobutu's Departure**

91AF08171 Kinshasa LE PHARE in French  
1 Mar 91 p 5

[Commentary by "Tshivis": "Have the People Finally Had Enough of Mobutu?"]

[Text] Without getting ahead of future events, one can nevertheless safely predict that democracy will be Zaire's "man of the year" in 1991. At this point, the process is virtually irreversible. It is the end of a myth—the myth of one-man rule—and the demystification of a taboo.

Who would have thought a short while back that the forced and indestructible "marriage" between Mobutu and the people could fall so quickly to pieces, giving way to undeniable feelings of resentment and rancor?

Nothing could be more astonishing. The hard-pressed regime, by opening up the process [of change]—without really believing in it—opened a breach through which the previously tame and silent opposition parties burst out of control onto the political scene.

Now every Zairian knows who is the major obstacle to the advent of the long-awaited golden age.

But the raised arm with two fingers extended in a "V" symbolizes a victory that is still incomplete, for more battles remain to be fought before the people finally win the rights to participate in their own country's governance and make their own decisions.

The road to victory may not be all that long, but it will be painful and strewn with obstacles...human obstacles.

A Zairian Mandela, or perhaps a Zairian Moses?

The comparison is not idly chosen. After all, the imaginative Kinois openly call him Moise [=Moses]. Others have already declared him president by acclamation...somewhat prematurely.

The phenomenon is almost that dramatic. There is the fact too that sometimes tribulation is a blessing in disguise. For more than 10 years the regime harassed the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress], unleashing its entire arsenal of persecution against its leaders; but suddenly, after the Zaventem fiasco, the regime changed its tune...and the people fighting for freedom have embraced the UDPS and identified with its leaders. For it is the old regime, not Tshisekedi, that finds itself marginalized and disorged.

Here is a man who has suffered greatly for the cause, who once was declared "crazy," returning now to Zaire wearing his martyr's crown, a man bigger than his tormentors, surrounded now by official escorts, cheered alike by detractors and sympathizers.

Never has a political leader been so adored by the public. His homecoming was greeted like the return of Moses to liberate the chosen people from slavery: an impressive



and spontaneous turnout of more than a million people, from every walk of life; a prolonged march, more than six hours on foot, to cover a distance of more than 10 km.

The comparison with Mandela is also no accident. Tshisekedi, like Mandela, has become the symbol of the people's struggle to win back their fundamental rights.

To many Zairians he represents a legitimate alternative, a way to put an end to the trauma of the last 25 years.

#### **"It Must Change"**

If there is one point on which all the opposition parties—the real ones, at least—are agreed, it is Mobutu's immediate departure from power: a departure suddenly felt to be a national necessity. The people themselves, long deprived of democracy, are showing signs of impatience and annoyance with a dictatorship that refuses to die. A showdown is inevitable, and popular pressure is the ultimate weapon. Mr. Tshisekedi must have understood this better than the others to risk everything going against Mobutu. He is adamant: "Mobutu must go; the UDPS must head the transitional government; we have been guaranteed the foreign aid the country needs to pull out of the abyss." But how to carry out this plan, and as quickly as possible?

The recipe is simple: "Foreign countries are waiting for the advent of a credible and independent government before providing financial aid to Zaire. Mobutu's external allies have already given up on him. His departure is viewed only as a domestic problem. The UDPS battle cry: Cast off your fear and defend your rights. More pressure must be applied to make the dictator flee. Remember that a dictator is always afraid of the people. Fear must be exorcised. If you are a poorly paid government employee, going on strike is a normal way of expressing your discontent: it is a fundamental human right. The people have been silent too long. Now it must change." There it is: the anthem, the credo!

In three months of consultations abroad, Tshisekedi has succeeded in convincing the Western countries of the need to support the people's democratic struggle instead of trying to curry favor with a regime in its death agony.

Abandoned now by almost all its foreign friends, the police state is already beginning to show deep fissures.

UDPS is planning a real civil disobedience campaign for the days ahead, with big protest marches to "make the dictator flee."

#### **UDPS Plan**

The member of the UDPS directorate and declared presidential candidate explains how his party plans to go about establishing democracy in Zaire: the dictatorial constitution on which the Second Republic was based has been dissolved, along with all the organs of the old party-state. What are we to make of a president who continues to legislate after submitting his resignation? It is impossible to hold elections under a constitution that no longer exists. Laying the groundwork for the advent of the Third Republic therefore means giving the nation and the people a democratic constitution. But between the two constitutions, there must be what is called "the transition," and that period will require a de facto government whose commitment to hold free and democratic elections can be trusted by the people. According to Mr. Tshisekedi, the people have incontrovertibly demonstrated their complete faith in the UDPS, which has fought and suffered so long for the advent of democracy. They have shown it by their large attendance at the first UDPS rally held on 17 February at Kinshasa stadium, and more recently by the impressive reception given to Mr. Tshisekedi on 24 February.

Fortified by these expressions of the people's confidence, the UDPS is demanding the right to head the transitional government. At the same time, it rejects out of hand any negotiations with a party that cannot demonstrate a sufficiently large base of popular support and that shows every sign of being a pawn of the regime.

## Ethiopia

### Rebel Radio Says Dergue Hampering Relief Efforts

EA1004110291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] The Dergue government is persecuting and detaining Tigrayan workers of the Joint Relief Committee [JRC]—Ethiopian church relief aid workers—and is hampering its relief aid operation. The Dergue government is hampering the JRC relief aid operation on the Aseb-Dese route and food aid going to Tigray. According to reliable sources, the Dergue is persecuting and detaining civilian Tigrayan drivers working for the JRC. Tigrayan drivers are picked up and detained. Accordingly, 34 Tigrayan drivers, alleged to be Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF] members, have so far been detained and five other drivers, who escaped from Aseb are still missing. This was reported by some drivers who escaped and came to our liberated area.

The Dergue is persecuting innocent Tigrayans just because they are Tigrayans and for not having committed a crime. The JRC is said to be aware of these atrocities committed against the Tigrayan drivers working for it. Because of this dangerous situation, some Tigrayan drivers have refused to go to Dergue controlled areas and are staying in our liberated areas.

## Kenya

### \* Czechs Seeking Investment, Trade

91AF0836B Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 17 Feb 91 p 13

[Article by Nixon Kariithi]

[Text] Four investors from the recently-formed Czechs and Slovak Federal Republic (formerly Czechoslovakia) are seeking joint ventures in Kenya worth millions of shillings.

The Czech and Slovak commercial counselor to Kenya, Mr Pavol Lestak, said on Friday that the new lines of investment being sought were aimed at boosting trade between the two countries.

Mr Lestak was addressing members of the Kenya External Trade Authority (Keta) at the presentation of a report by a fact-finding mission sent to Czechoslovakia by the Ministry of Commerce last year. The meeting was chaired by Keta chairman, Mr Nicholas Gor, and attended by the Director of External Trade, Mr Rem Ogana.

The commercial counselor said joint ventures were being sought in the fields of glass-making, tractor assembly, and a ceramic wall and floor tiles manufacturing plant.

He said his country boasted a long tradition in glass-making and manufacture of ceramic products and wished to share its innovation in these fields with Kenyan entrepreneurs.

Such industries would be well supported with readily available raw materials and a large market in the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) region, he added.

For a start, a Czech firm is offering a complete joint venture for the setting up of modern floor and wall tiles factory. The firm will provide, among other inputs, machinery and technical know-how valued at about \$15 million (Sh375 million).

About assembly of tractors locally, Mr Lestak said the offer was received at the Embassy several years ago but had not been taken up by Kenyan investors.

He suggested that a permanent joint commission on trade be established in order to promote trade and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Mr Lestak urged the Government to appoint a commercial attache in the Czech and Slovak Republic to oversee trade activity in several eastern European countries.

Mr Gor said Kenya hoped to improve trade relations especially in the fields of wattle extracts and fresh horticultural produce.

Mr Gor assured the diplomat that the Government had speeded the processing of visas to Czech businessmen and investors wishing to travel to Kenya.

### \* Coffee Prices Make 'Dramatic' Recovery

91AF0836C Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Feb 91 p 12

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text] Coffee prices at the Nairobi coffee auctions have made a dramatic recovery, the general manager of the Coffee Board of Kenya (CBK), Mr. Aggrey ole Murunga, told the NATION on Tuesday night.

Mr. Murunga said Kenya coffee realised an average of Sh[Kenya shillings]3,200 per 50-kilogramme bag sold in the days auctions. Some coffee bids even breached the Sh3,300 per 50-kg bag mark. A few months ago, coffee fetched below Sh2,000 a bag in the local marts, Mr. Murunga said.

He was speaking to the NATION at the Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, during a cocktail party hosted for 44 visiting coffee buyers by the CBK and the Mild Coffee Trade association in East Africa. The leading buyers, from Europe, North America and Japan, are in the country for a two-week safari.

"This is not a fluke," he said, "coffee prices are steadily climbing. In fact we have put the worst behind us," and farmers could only expect better prices.

Already, Mr. Murunga said, coffee farmers had started enjoying the effects of de-regulation in the world coffee

market. He said the board was selling all the coffee it received and retained very little stocks.

He said the market had also started paying premium prices for the good quality coffee which Kenya produced.

Last December, coffee farmers obtained the best coffee payment they had received in many years. They can expect more of the same as the world takes the best and pays the best prices for it, he said.

The general manager, who replaced Mr. Patrick Kat-ingima, said the coffee quotas hurt quality producers, while benefitting those who produced poor quality coffee. This forced the country to carry large stocks of the product all the time.

Mr. Murunga dismissed claims that the coffee industry would collapse with falling prices. He said farmers who maintained their trees through the doldrums had a bounty last December when prices bounced back.

Those who had neglected their crops earned little and it would take at least three years to rehabilitate their fields back to peak production, Mr. Murunga said.

Big farming companies, he noted, had benefited from the current good prices as they understood the ups and downs of the de-regulated coffee market.

Mr. Murunga said Kenya coffee had penetrated even the American market as demonstrated by the five buyers from the United States of America who are on the coffee safari.

The safari is organised every two years by the board and the association.

## Somalia

### Ex-President Barre Forces Said Nearing Mogadishu

AB1004221591 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 9 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Any hopes that the ousting of Siad Barre from the Presidency might bring an end to the civil war in Somalia was short-lived indeed. In recent days there have been renewed reports of fighting in the veldt between the United Somali Congress, the USC, who control Mogadishu, and the Somali National Front Alliance that includes the remnants of the former president's supporters. Ahmed Samata was a minister in Siad Barre's government, but then resigned and went into opposition. He has just returned to Paris from a trip to the south of Somalia, and on the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked him if he had had any news of the whereabouts of Siad Barre.

[Begin recording] [Samata] Well, yes, of course. I have heard and everybody is talking than I think [as heard]. I have the impression that everybody is behaving hypocritically in the front of Siad Barre's existence in Somalia. Everybody knows that he has more than 22,000 well-equipped army, and he is approaching now to the

capital and everybody wants to avoid to talk about it. And it is a part of the Somalia reality which we have to say with clearness, unless we do not want to cheat ourselves.

[Ohene] And where are they now, ex-President Siad Barre and this army of 22,000 people, where are they now?

[Samata] I have heard last night that they have reached already 28 or 29 km to Mogadishu, western Mogadishu, from Geedow, and the other force advancing from Kismaayo toward Mogadishu, and, of course, everywhere there is a battle. I cannot [word indistinct] in honor of anyone who are killing other Somalis, but that is the situation which is going on, because those groups who are in Mogadishu proclaiming themselves as head of state—although it is provisional—or [word indistinct] this government as Omar Arteh Ghalib has proclaimed himself prime minister, they have not any legal status to pretend as Somali Government because they are not even talking about the Somali drama.

[Ohene] Is it your information that Siad Barre is leading these people himself? Is he well enough?

[Samata] Well, I cannot tell you because I have not been able to meet Siad Barre, but according to information which we have collected, of course, he has very [word indistinct] military equipment and the will also to oblige those groups who are in Mogadishu to come at least to renounce what they have to claim illegally. [end recording]

[In a related, Nairobi-dated report, Paris AFP in English at 2120 GMT on 10 April says, "Yusuf Mohammed Ismail, a spokesman for the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) who arrived here from Somalia on Wednesday, said the rival Darod and Hawiye clans were fighting for control of Mogadishu." AFP also adds, "Mr. Ismail said that Darod forces were only 16 kilometres (nine miles) from the centre of Mogadishu. He added that Darod had won control of Afgooye, 30 kilometres (18 miles) west of the capital, after heavy fighting on Monday, and had since advanced eastwards towards Mogadishu. It was impossible to verify the claims, but a Western diplomat in contact with the different Somali factions said USC leaders in Mogadishu had admitted that there had been heavy fighting at Afgooye in recent days."]

### Report on AL-AKHBAR Interview With Ghalib

NC0904095791 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT  
9 Apr 91

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA)—Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib has emphasized that Somali unity is sacred and indisputable. He declared his opposition to any idea for partitioning the country, whether it is suggested by an external or internal party. He appealed to the Arab countries to quickly save Somalia from famine. He then

claimed that the "despots" looted the banks and destroyed schools and hospitals with heavy artillery.

He said that the actions of former Somali President Siad Barre far exceeded Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's actions against Kuwait. He indicated that Barre's men stole the private property of embassies in Mogadishu.

In an interview published in the Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR today, the Somali prime minister declared his readiness to form a coalition government in which the Somali National Front, which he represents, and others parties will participate.

Ghalib thanked the Egyptian Government and President Husni Mubarak for the great efforts they have made to unifying the various armed Somali factions. He called on Egypt and Saudi Arabia to continue their efforts of closing the ranks of the factions in Somalia.

Ghalib noted that Somalia's relations with Djibouti are good and are constantly being strengthened. He said that Ethiopia is currently interfering in Somalia's internal affairs, although it has given refuge to thousands of Somalis who escaped from the repression of deposed Somali President Barre.

Asked about his view of Somalia's political future and the establishment of a new Constitution and a new parliamentary life, Ghalib said: Our view is that the new parliamentary and constitutional life will pass through three basic phases. In the first phase, the various factions will be invited to attend a national reconciliation conference to be held in Somalia. In the second phase, a new Constitution compatible with the new circumstances and the desires of the Somali people will be prepared. In the third phase, free elections will be held in Somalia for the first time in 20 years. The Somali prime minister expected all this to take place within a year.

Regarding the return of normal life to Somalia, Ghalib said that three embassies have actually returned to Mogadishu. The Egyptian ambassador was the first ambassador to return to Somalia and to open the embassy there. The Saudi and Italian Embassies are also preparing to resume activity in Mogadishu.

The Somali prime minister expressed his optimism that life will return to normal in his country in a very short time.

### Uganda

#### Opposition Leader on Reported NRA Atrocities

1B1004144491 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 8 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Over the past few weeks, Uganda's National Resistance Army [NRA] has been waging a major offensive against rebels in the north of the country. Rebels had been causing increasing havoc in the area, attacking schools, and abducting school children in the Lira and

Gulu Districts, but now there is a claim that the antigovernment [as heard] offensive has been brutal and repressive, according to Peter Otai, the London-based leader of the opposition Uganda People's Army. Robin White asked Peter Otai what exactly his information was?

[Begin recording] [Otai] My information is that the area in the north, north of Karuma bridge, has been cordoned off; it is quarantined; nobody can go in, nobody can go out, therefore, information that is filtering [out] is of people who have been able to use bush tracks in order to be able to get out.

[White] And what information have they brought out, are you saying?

[Otai] The information they have brought out is that the NRA has subjected many people, elderly people, including people of 60 years old to sodomitic practices, rape, and I know of two people—OK—re and Cyet Ogwave—who were raped by the NRA in front of their families; and with the Nilotics, experience of honor is value is really regarded as witchcraft and, then, to subject people of that age—even if they were young—to rape when it is a man, is the worst thing that you could subject a human being from that particular area to. People have committed suicide, having had that experience, and children of school age...[changes thought], schools have been closed, markets in the area have been closed, because the NRA alleges that they are doing a mopping up operation in an area in which they, themselves, said was supposed to be a peaceful area, therefore, many people of Lira and Apach, and indeed, Gulu and Kitgum, are asking themselves: What the hell have we done to deserve this?

[White] Are you sure of your information [word indistinct]?

[Otai] I am definitely sure. I am giving you names. The bishop of Lira, Bishop Otim, could not be allowed to go through Karuma. For three days, he was detained at Karuma, and he was told to go back to Kampala, and these people, whose names I have given you as having committed suicide for having been raped in front of their children, are people who you can crosscheck about and you will find that it is deadly true. I have told you a lot of things before, and I am sure if you crosscheck, you will find that a great deal of what I have said has always been true.

[White] Mustn't you expect the NRA to go after a guerrilla organization which refuses to talk to the NRA, refuses to do any kind of deal, refused to negotiate? Mustn't you expect that the NRA will go chasing people?

[Otai] The NRA has claimed to have talked to various organizations. The NRA has not kept a single agreement, has not kept or adhered to any single agreement that has been signed by anybody, and it may continue on this.

[White] Some rebel leaders have gone back home. They have done a deal with the government and gone back home.



[Otai] What are they doing now? They are in shame. They are holding their heads in shame because whatever they had been promised has not been given them. In any case, whatever they, themselves, promised the NRA, they have not been able to deliver. It means that these were particularly discredited elements of rebels who were after jobs. Government has wasted money buying off people, used \$2.5 million of Uganda's hard earned currency to buy off people.

[White] Can I ask you a question? What would you do if you were in government and rebels continue their activities [words indistinct]?

[Otai] The same kinds have happened in Teso area, in Soroti, in Kumi as they have happened in Kitgum; they have happened in Kasese; they have happened in Buganda, in Mawogola, and therefore, when you have a president who is trying to pick off one area after the other and exercise ruthlessness and violence upon them, upon the people of the area, nobody trust such a president.

[White] Surely, a lot of people trust the president.

[Otai] I doubt it. He can go for an election and determine whether....[changes thought] that is the case. He avoided it, having told people that he was going to be in power for four years, and after which he will (?then) subject himself to an election, and instead he has extended his life presidency for another five-year (?term). [end recording]

#### **Kenyan Press Reports on Border Raids Denied**

AB1004115691 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT  
10 Apr 91

[Text] Kampala, April 10 (AFP)—Uganda has denied Kenyan press reports that Ugandan soldiers crossed the border into Kenya and fought gun battles with police, in which two soldiers were said to have been killed. Ugandan Army commander Major-General Mugisha Muntu told a press conference here late Tuesday that intelligence reports indicated that those involved in the clashes were "Ugandan rebels based in Kenya, not soldiers." Maj.-Gen. Muntu said fighting had broken out among the rebels last week, prompting local residents to demand their expulsion.

The reported clashes occurred when Kenyan forces ambushed a rebel group over the weekend, he said, criticising Kenyan authorities for failing to inform the Ugandan Government about border incidents through normal diplomatic channels and instead "rushing to the press."

In the past week the Kenyan press has reported two gun battles between security forces and gunmen believed to be Ugandan soldiers, two of whom were shot dead.

Rebels based in Kenya frequently launch raids across the border into Uganda, Maj.-Gen. Muntu said, naming one such rebel group as the Ninth October Movement which supports ousted President Milton Obote.

#### **\* Benefits of Free Trade Zone Debated**

91AF0828A Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English  
1 Mar 91 p 4

[Article by Joachim Buwemba: "Experts Advise Government To Set Up Free Trade Zones"]

[Text] Uganda is now ready to open up Free Trade Zones (FTZ) and studies so far made indicate favourable prospects for the venture.

The announcement of the government's decision to open up FTZ was first made by the Deputy Minister of Commerce Israel Kayonde late last month in Jinja but studies by government and UN experts had been going on for sometime.

Experts from the ministries of Planning and of Commerce have already done their groundwork and submitted their policy proposals to the government for implementation. Offices involved in the studies have told WEEKLY TOPIC that once approved, an export processing zone (EPZ) can start operation in a few months after the licence is given. A duty free port [DFP] would take even less time.

Government has already taken cautious first steps towards free trade by allowing the opening of a bonded warehouse in Jinja where Tanzanian manufacturers can sell cement directly to Uganda customers. And according to Kayonde, manufacturers from Europe and Asia shall soon be invited to bring their goods under bond arrangement.

For export, government has allowed Transocean Limited to construct an inland port at Nakawa at what has been the customs investigation branch. A sum of shs.[Uganda shillings]400 million was approved by the Treasury for Transocean in 1988 for the job which is still far from completion. At Nakawa, manufacturers of all sizes shall be able to collect their goods for standardized packing and collectivised shipping.

Working with advisers from the UN, the Ugandan experts have recommended an EPZ to be set up either in Kampala, Jinja or Entebbe for the processing of tax free exports. Unlike at the inland port of Nakawa, EPZ goods must be produced for a specific market on order from the foreign buyer. The first market so far identified is the European Community where Uganda enjoys special status of tax free imports under ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific]/EEC arrangements.

The most suitable Ugandan product for the EPZ are textiles, with cotton T-shirts already enjoying high demand for summer wear in Europe. WEEKLY TOPIC has learnt that a Ugandan team recently visited Mauritius and studied an arrangement under which that country exports clothes to the USA but members of the team were tight-lipped about details. They however, indicated the fear that low raw cotton output would hamper a similar venture here on a large scale.

A Ministry of Commerce official said shoes are a profitable product for EPZ and cited an arrangement under which the Philippines export shoes to the USA. Uganda would benefit from the high seasonal demand for shoes in Europe. But due to poor management of the otherwise well-equipped ULATI factory at Jinja, it can't tan enough leather, thereby earning Uganda the dubious title of being the world's only export of raw hides. Fortunately however, a wealthy private tanner in Kampala has indicated ability and willingness to supply leather for EPZ manufacturers.

The experts have also cited horticultural products as a potential money spinner in the proposed EPZ. Instead of selling the perishable fruit, they recommend bottling high quality concentrated syrups, wines and Uganda Waragi. They however note the declining standards of local fruit bottlers like the factory in Masaka.

The experts have advised against government involvement in the EPZ as it would be costly, and have said that private investment would be easily forthcoming. As the new investment code only protects agriculture, they say, foreigners would willingly invest in the EPZ. On the whole, EPZ would boost economic activity, value added, employment and foreign exchange earnings.

But some officials in the Ministry of Planning are skeptical about the long-term benefits of the duty free port under the envisaged arrangement. Apart from ensuring a steady supply of goods and improving political ties with the supplying country, they say it mainly helps the foreign manufacturers to dump their excess products.

They claimed the DFP would only make sense if it is for goods Uganda doesn't hope to produce in the near future. Otherwise it will kill the local industries which the country is trying to revive. The decision on both components of the FTZ now rests with the political leadership of the country.

#### **\* DP, CP Critical of Museveni Conference Speech**

91AF0842B Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English  
15 Mar 91 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Democratic party (DP) and Conservative party (CP) have criticised President Yoweri Museveni for his pronouncements that given their historical precedents since independence struggles multi-party democracy cannot work in Uganda still.

In two different press releases issued on 4 March, by the two parties: DP Mobilisers Group Chairman, Mr. M. Kaggwa and CP National organising Secretary, Mr. John Ken Lukyamuzi, the parties' officials said that the President's pronouncements last week when addressing the 12 Summit of ACP [African, Caribbean, Pacific]/EEC Conference at Uganda International Conference Centre

in Kampala were ill-timed, intended to prejudice and pre-empt the on-going constitutional process.

DP expressed worries that the President's view was the stand of NRM [National Resistance Movement] "thus confirming the fears of the people persistently and loudly expressed that NRM already has its own constitution" it wants to impose onto Ugandans.

The two parties which do not deny that some of Uganda's problems were meted by pluralism sweepingly say that "certain political parties have been in the fore-front in fighting for democracy."

On the other hand the CP National Organising Secretary, Lukyamuzi flaps at the President, "It is wrong for one to propose that Political Parties have at one time been connected with mis-rule, then they are bad. Political Parties have been a vanguard of development and independence. We are of the view that the right of existence for political parties has a lot to do with the Constitution. We would not of course entertain a move which robs us of the right to exist as an organisation in society. We do not have to be forced out of existence," the statement said.

CP hails NRM for being good today but could turn bad tomorrow. And that Uganda needs a plural form of society where a diversity of ideas are tolerated [as published].

CP appealed to NRM to consider and reckon with the winds of change that have blown and swept Eastern Europe a one time region of one party rule [as published]. CP also cites Zambia which has accepted pluralism in the country after over 25 years of one party administration.

CP maintains that since NRM has achieved substantive success for the last 5 years, it should not be coward and shy away from organising competitive general election [as published]. CP also observes that political parties have their advantages and disadvantages. But does not desire for a lukewarm situation where Uganda becomes a one-party state only by de-fact other than by de-jure [as published].

The DP press release also criticises the President for his recent statements concerning the Inspector General of Government's (IGG) Office. DP argues that the President's proposal of amending the law governing the IGG's office so that it deals with corruption cases but not human rights abuses, was not fair. DP says "when the office of the IGG was first instituted people saw this as a shining example of NRM's commitment to the observing of human rights." The statement states that the disengagement of the Human Rights cause from the IGG with no other alternative body will beg retrograde step to deprive Ugandans of a fundamental institution [as published].

### Minister Says Government To Pursue Negotiations

MB1104102891 Johan: esburg SAPA in English  
0831 GMT 11 Apr 91

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town April 11 SAPA—The government has every intention of continuing with the negotiation process and would not allow anything to confuse or delay it, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said on Thursday.

The ANC's [African National Congress] ultimatum was a "drastic and unforeseen event, not expected or justified by developments", he told a media briefing.

It appeared out of character with the personality of the ANC deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, he said.

However, he believed the special chemistry which existed between Mr Mandela and the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, was strong enough to survive and overcome the strain which the ultimatum had placed on it.

"One gets the impression that these actions are not those of the (Mr) Mandela we have come to know regarding the promotion of negotiations.

"Nothing has happened which can justify this somersault."

Dr Viljoen said the ultimatum appeared to have emerged suddenly under suspicious circumstances and speculation appeared to be correct that Mr Mandela was under pressure from radicals within the ANC.

He was pleased Mr Mandela had indicated that the open letter to the state president had not been intended as an ultimatum.

The ANC, however, was backtracking from "one of its less happy exercises" by saying it was not an ultimatum.

But "that is exactly what it is", Dr Viljoen said. Mr Mandela should explain to the government how the ANC could say it was not one.

There were two aspects regarding the ANC's actions which made the timing suspect.

It followed in the wake of a meeting with Inkatha President Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi where they agreed to the arrangement of a "troika" meeting with the state president to address the violence. President de Klerk's efforts to get Mr Mandela's agreement to such a meeting, however, were fruitless.

The ultimatum, coming so soon after a conciliatory meeting at which Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi embraced each other, refers derogatively three or four times to the Inkatha Freedom Party.

He said he believed the key lay in the ANC's own admission, by way of its discussion document "guidelines and strategies", that it had lost the tactical initiative to the government.

It was therefore using the ultimatum to try and get hold of the driver's seat again, to improve its image with its followers and to straighten out organisational problems.

This was a dangerous method.

"In times of violence one really needs negotiation," Dr Viljoen said.

Negotiations were the only way to find solutions that worked and lasted.

"At a time when threats, ultimatums and violence grow, the need for negotiation is underlined."

The question was whether the ANC was going to disrupt society and the economy further with confrontation and mass action.

"And then who are the ones who will suffer most?"

Did the ANC want to revert to the misnomer of an armed struggle which it had been unable to conduct successfully in the past?

"The government will continue with all activities related to the negotiation process," he said. "We will ensure we will retain the moral high ground."

Discussions and contact between the government and the ANC continued, even now, on matters which were not unrest-related.

There was no misunderstanding on the question of the violence which was highly disruptive and disconcerting with terrible suffering of individuals, families and communities.

"There are clear indicators it is becoming a sort of culture with dynamics of its own," he said. The government would continue to take further action as was advisable.

Asked whether the government was looking into any of the demands, Dr Viljoen said "yes".

However, the ultimatum had shocked the government because it had listed issues which were already under negotiation and investigation.

Asked whether the Cabinet had been hurt or upset by the ultimatum, Dr Viljoen said:

"One must not be emotional about these things. You may not feel angered hurt or frustrated. You have to keep cool and do your best in the interest of South Africa."

Asked whether he accepted the ANC's concern at being the victims of violence, he said:

"Of course, just as we are worried, just as Inkatha is worried, and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] which took a hammering at bekkersdal, and azapo [Azanian People's Organization]. We acknowledge there is great concern among all the leaders over what is happening."

"What we regret is their (ANC) diagnosis of the causes and the shifting of blame onto other parties."

He said the first time the ANC had ever admitted its involvement in the violence, and the last time he heard them do so, was when Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi held their first meeting in Durban on January 29.

"This is what really worries the government. The ANC continuously appears to shift the fault onto the other parties while other leaders acknowledge the involvement of their members."

#### **Text of ANC Letter to De Klerk Published**

MB1004131891 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
9 Apr 91 p 13

[Unattributed article: "Open Letter to State President de Klerk and His Cabinet From the National Executive Committee of the ANC"]

[Text] 1.0 Since the outbreak of violence that began in Natal, the country has witnessed a scale of bloodletting hitherto unknown. Estimates provided by agencies who have been monitoring the situation place the numbers of those who have lost their lives in excess of 5,000.

Since the signing of the accord between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party on January 29 1991, the scale of violence has not diminished. On the contrary, it has assumed a more organised and systematic character. In many parts of Natal the violence has taken on a random character, to an extent that it can be regarded as directed against the community itself.

Death and the destruction of homes and property on such a scale would be considered a national disaster in any sane society. The scale of the human tragedy alone provides sufficient motivation for us to address you with our grave concerns.

1.1 Throughout the period in question there have been clearly discernible patterns in this unfolding violence that indicates disturbing features which by now should have been noted and be preoccupying the attentions of the authorities. We are, like many others, alarmed at the degree of inaction of the part of the authorities.

1.2 In almost every instance of violence that has erupted on the Reef for example, the following patterns has emerged. A group of individuals, drawn from a specific area of the country, sharing a common language and publicly identifying themselves with sepcific political party, have established control over a migrant labourers' hostel through acts of intimidation.

Those who would not submit to such pressure are subsequently driven out of the hostel. These individuals constitute themselves into a group, with insignia for common identification (usually a red head band). Supported by others of like purpose, bussed in from other areas, they then stage a provocative armed demonstration through the township, escorted by the police.

1.3. Without exception, the townships that have suffered armed demonstration did not previously have any visible presence of the Inkatha Freedom Party. In all the cases in question the majority of participants in such

demonstrations have been bussed in from other localities. Instances when the police have averted attacks or deterred the perpetrators of such attacks are extremely rare. Even assailants have been identified, the number of them who have been arrested or charged is derisory.

1.4 In at least five separate incidents, all which occurred on the Reef during the past nine months, armed gangs of men have launched well organised and co-ordinated attacks against commuters on the trains between the townships and Johannesburg city centre; on the homes of bereaved families during funeral vigils; and on selected hostels. Those responsible for these actions are distinguished by their remarkable capacity to evade detection by the police and other security services. In each of instances the authorities were advised well in advance to take precautionary measures but they failed to do so.

1.5 Since July 22 1990, on at least three separate occasions when the authorities were summoned to assist or to avert violence, they have themselves committed acts of violence that have resulted in death. A case in point is that of Sebokeng on September 3 1990.

Thirty-eight people had been killed in a predawn attack on a hostel in Sebokeng. A judicial inquiry subsequently found that members of the South African Defence Force [SADF], who had been called to the scene to contain a potentially explosive situation, opened fire on a crowd, killing four persons and inflicting grave injuries on several others.

An equally disturbing case is that which occurred in Daveyton, Benoni on March 24 1991. The known facts indicate that after a large number of persons were bussed into Daveyton, a provocative armed demonstration was staged from the hostels to a nearby stadium to hold a rally. The police had been advised of the probability of violence by township residents and were patrolling the streets. A group of residents, concerned because of the armed demonstration, assembled on an open space to discuss their response. The police opened fire on this group in an unprovoked attack, causing the deaths of at least 12 persons.

1.6 Every effort had been made by the local civic association to gain the co-operation of the police. An agreement had even been reached that no armed demonstration will be permitted and that those bearing any weapons would be disarmed. The police did not honour this agreement and permitted an armed demonstration. And rather than building on the spirit of trust, established through previous negotiations, fired on an unoffending crowd. A number of those injured in this incident have subsequently been arrested, some taken from their hospital beds, and are in detention.

The police have made counter-claims to the effect that they were under attack. Based on previous experience, we have no reason to place confidence in these claims.

An alarming feature of the violence is the role being played by the kwaZulu police in support of armed groups in launching attacks on specific areas. In January 1991 a



large contingent of armed men, reinforced by the kwa-Zulu police, invaded the Ndwendwe area of Osindisweni and made off with 30 head of cattle.

1.7 There has been a startling increase in the use of automatic weapons, assault rifles and other firearms on the Reef since September 1990. Despite repeated efforts on the part of ANC, civics and other democratic bodies to assist the police and other Government intelligence services with information pertaining to these arms, not a single arrest has been made and not a single arms cache uncovered, nor has the supply line been interrupted. The apparent incapacity of the South African authorities in this regard beggars description.

2.0 It is evident from our observation and that of others that the peaks in these waves of violence coincide uncannily with ANC-launched campaigns and with mass campaigns launched by other elements of the democratic movement.

Recent pronouncements by a political figure serving in the antidemocratic and unpopular structures foisted on the African urban population by Government indicate that it is their intention to resist expressions of opposition to these bodies by a resort to armed intimidation and violence. Direct links between such expressed intentions and the acts of violence that have occurred have been drawn by this same individual. The concerted effort to draw councillors into the ranks of the Inkatha Freedom Party with the promise that it will protect them against mass pressure also suggests the intention of using violence to ward off demands that councillors resign.

It is the considered opinion of the ANC that it is inconceivable that the authorities lack the capacity or the skill to prevent the violent deeds we have enumerated. We suspect that, at best, the feeble response on the part of the State betrays an absence of will to take measures to avert violence, detect and bring the guilty parties perpetrators of this violence are providing a line of defence for Government institutions that would otherwise have been rendered dysfunctional.

2.1 Since the outbreak of this current cycle of violence there has been an avalanche of charges of police partiality, connivance and complicity in acts of violence. Apart from shrill denials from the relevant ministry, no adequate explanation has been forthcoming regarding the acts or omissions of the authorities.

It is evident that the killings, maimings and beatings that have occurred have greatly inflamed feelings of ethnic antagonism among various sections of the African people; have distracted public attention from the root causes of poverty, hunger, deprivation and want in our country; and have rendered it more difficult to achieve united action among the African people for generally accepted and commendable goals.

Those responsible for fomenting this violence have the clear intention of sowing divisions and stoking up a psychosis of fear, insecurity and mutual distrust among the African people. At the same time, they hope to prey

on the worst fears and prejudices of our white compatriots and thus make them more apprehensive about a democratic transformation.

We are persuaded that the Government's evident reluctance to act with expedition and vigour against the instigators of this violence betrays a hope that their actions will rebound to the Government's favour in the short and intermediate term.

2.2. The impact of this cycle of violence is that it has raised the costs/risks entailed in being a member of or of being identified with the ANC and its allies. In certain cities and rural areas it has resulted in "no go areas" from which ANC members, activities and symbols are excluded, not by the law, but by gangs of hoodlums and vigilantes. This is designed to weaken the credibility of the ANC, limit its scope for growth and disintegrate its new legal structures.

This has proved a far more effective means of political repression than the legal measures previously employed by the State to crush the democratic opposition. Its aim is to inflate the image of the Inkatha Freedom Party from that of a minor to the rank of the third major player on the political arena.

2.3 The ANC is of the view that the Government's equivocal attitude to the cycle of violence reflects either an attitude of cynical irresponsibility or is evidence of connivance at acts of organised terror in the hope that they will succeed in destroying or seriously crippling the ANC.

The Government's inaction calls into serious question its true intentions and sincerity regarding the entire peace process and the democratisation of South Africa. In view of this the ANC demands:

- That the Government take legislative measures during the current session of Parliament to outlaw the carrying of weapons, traditional or otherwise, at public assemblies.
- The dismissal of Ministers Adriaan Vlok and General Malan from public office and the restriction of all the officers of the SADF and SAP [South African Police] who bear direct responsibility for the setting up, management, the crimes and misdemeanours of the CCB [Civil Corporate Bureau] and other hit squads.
- The visible, public dismantling and disarming of all special counterinsurgency units such as the Askaris [turned ANC guerrillas], Battalion 32, the CCB, Koevoet [crowbar], the Z Squad etc. and the establishment of a multiparty commission to oversee this process.
- The immediate suspension from duty of all police officers and constables who were implicated in the massacres at Sebokeng on March 22 1990 and the commencement of legal proceedings against them; the immediate suspension from duty of all the police officers and constables responsible for the shootings in

Daveyton, Benoni, on March 24 1991, pending a commission of inquiry into that incident.

- Satisfactory assurance that in future the SAP, SADF and other security organisations will employ acceptable and civilised methods of crowd control; and that the issuance of live ammunition to the police on such occasions be disallowed.
- Effective steps are taken to begin the process of phasing out the hostels and other labour compounds and transforming them into family units and single-occupancy flats.

The establishment of an independent commission of inquiry to receive, investigate and report on all complaints of misconduct by the police and other security services.

2.4 If by May 4 1991 these demands have not been made the ANC shall:

- (a) Suspend any further discussions with the Government on the All Party Congress; and
- (b) Suspend all exchanges with the Government on the future constitution of our country.

April 5 1991

Annexure: Roster of Significant Incidents of Police Inaction.

#### **Mandela: ANC Letter Not Directed at Inkatha**

*MB1004152091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1430 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 10 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday [10 April] told Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that the ANC's "open letter" ultimatum last week was directed at government inaction and not at the IFP.

The two leaders agreed during a lengthy telephone conversation to lend their "immense personal authority to ensuring that relations between the ANC and the IFP are not disturbed by these developments", the ANC said in a press release.

The ANC statement described the telephone conversation as "cordial".

In the open letter the ANC demanded the government take action to stop the ongoing black township violence which has claimed thousands of lives.

The ANC threatened to withdraw from negotiations aimed at establishing a new Constitution if its demands, which included a call for the resignation of Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, were not met by May 9.

The letter also attacked the IFP, accusing it of using violence, with the help of the security forces, to infiltrate areas where it previously had no support.

In the letter the ANC referred to the IFP as a "minor" in the South African political field, a term Mr Mandela said was not an insult but a fact.

Wednesday's telephone conversation, which the ANC said was initiated by Mr Mandela, concerned Mr Buthelezi's response that the demands contained in the open letter would lead to civil war.

"Dr Nelson Mandela explained the purpose of the ANC's open letter, pointing out that it was directed at government inaction and not at the IFP."

No further details of the telephone conversation were provided in the ANC statement.

The ANC on Tuesday also showed flexibility regarding the ultimatum served on the government.

According to reports Mr Mandela said in Cape Town the ANC was not adamant that its ultimatum be met in full by the May 9 deadline.

The ANC was awaiting a response from government before it would consider whether or not to withdraw from the negotiation process.

#### **ANC's Mbeki Discusses Postapartheid Economy**

*MB1004172291 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] secretary for international affairs, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, says the question of the South African economy and the way in which wealth should be redistributed is a national issue and not one that the ANC alone can prescribe. Mr. Mbeki was speaking at the annual meeting and international conference of the National African Federated Transport Organization, NAFTO, in Johannesburg.

Mr. Mbeki said there were several key issues that had to be addressed before South Africa could have a bright future. These included the creation of jobs for up to 30 percent of the work force that is unemployed, and the construction of more than a million homes.

Mr. Mbeki said that in a country where 80 percent of personal wealth was in the hands of 5 percent of the people, mainly white, it was obvious that white people could not expect to remain untouched by economic transformation.

He said that a postapartheid South Africa would have to regard itself as part of southern Africa and its development had to be to the benefit of the entire region.

#### **Further on Postapartheid Economy**

*MB1004213691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2110 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 10 SAPA—A future South African economy had to relate to the southern African region and the rest of the world, and had to be able to compete in international markets, ANC [African

National Congress] International Affairs Director Mr Thabo Mbeki said in Johannesburg on Wednesday [10 April].

"What we need is a developed region of southern Africa. It is not in the interest of a liberated South Africa that other countries in the region be undeveloped," Mr Mbeki told delegates to the National African Federated Transport Organisation conference.

He said South Africa had to have the ability to compete in international markets especially in manufacturing.

"This country continues to be an exporter of raw materials. This is an old colonial relationship that has to change," he said.

Part of the process of mismanaging South Africa's economy had resulted in a decline of manufactured products from 16 per cent in 1960 to five per cent now. Production of raw materials had increased from 29 per cent to 42 per cent. These figures reflected poorly on the country's economy, he said.

"South Africa has been going backwards in terms of its relationship with the more developed parts of the world," Mr Mbeki added.

If South Africa's economic problems were not addressed the country would be in deep trouble.

Mr Mbeki said South Africa had a problem of not negotiating to settle problems.

South Africa had inherited a society that was divided, in conflict and prone to violence with intolerable levels of poverty.

"It's an explosive mixture which spells conflict and instability".

One of the biggest problems, however, was the economic situation and whites had to accept that this had to be addressed.

"We need a reduction in the levels of inequality," he said.

Referring to the land question, Mr Mbeki said the African National Congress welcomed the repeal of the Land Acts but this did not solve the land problem.

The National Party had not consulted widely enough before it passed new legislation around land as it wanted to soften the impact on whites of making land available to the landless.

"It's not going to work. Even if the ANC was the government it could not unilaterally solve the land question."

White South Africa had to understand that it had to be affected by the problems that had to be redressed.

"Redistribution of wealth must make an impact on white South Africa," Mr Mbeki said.

The economic objectives facing the country should not only be the ANC's objectives, but the national objective

to end poverty. "This involves transferring resources from those who have to those who don't have," he said.

There was a responsibility on all South Africans to narrow the income and wealth gaps between blacks and whites.

South Africa needed an economic programme that was elaborate and developed, Mr Mbeki added.

Mr Mbeki had just completed a visit with Frontline States foreign ministers in Gaborone, Botswana, and was due to fly to Brussels later on Wednesday to meet European foreign ministers.

#### **Malan on Cooperation Bureau, Offers To Resign**

*MB1004204691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Excerpts] Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan has announced that 28 members of the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] have been dismissed. Gen. Malan announced these steps in his speech during the budget debate in Parliament. [passage omitted]

[Begin video recording] [Correspondent Clarence Keyter] Gen. Malan, who is with me in the studio, said that he feels free to talk about the CCB because CCB activities have ceased. Good evening, General.

[Malan] Good evening.

[Keyter] It is noteworthy that your announcement on the CCB comes a few days after the ANC [African National Congress] ultimatum which called for the final death of the CCB.

[Malan] Oh, that is pure coincidence. The CCB could not be dissolved previously because the report by the auditor-general had to be approved by the joint committee on public accounts. It was approved on 13 March this year, and this is the first opportunity that I have had to discuss and explain what steps were taken after the final report of that committee was issued. [passage omitted]

[Keyter] One last question. Your colleague Mr. Adriaan Vlok said on Monday [8 April] that if he should stand in the way of negotiations then he will resign from his post. What is your view on the matter?

[Malan] You must remember that the cabinet is assembled by the state president. The state president decides who will be part of his cabinet; it is his team. I am part of his team. If I am going to be a drawback in any way to that team, then I will resign and leave at the request of the state president. I will resign at any time if it is in the interest of the state president, the National Party, or the South African Defense Force. [end recording]

#### **Traditional Leaders Comment on Black Violence**

*MB1004193391 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1842 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Durban Apr 10 SAPA—Representatives of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa [Contralesa] from Natal, the Transkei and the Ciskei will

make a fact-finding visit to strife-torn townships and hostels in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region at the weekend.

A statement released by Contralesa on Wednesday [10 April] said political organisations, church bodies and business people were invited to join the group on Saturday.

A rally would also be held in Alexandra township on Sunday, said Contralesa spokesman Mr Sipwe Thusi.

He added Contralesa supported the African National Congress' [ANC] stand on the carrying of so-called traditional weapons, as well as its calls for the suspension of Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan.

The movement also condemned organisations such as Koevoet [Crowbar—South-West African Police counter-insurgency unit], the askaris [turned ANC guerrillas] and the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

—Mr Thusi rejected Inkatha President Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi's standpoint on the traditional weapons issue, and accused him of distorting the "proud history, culture and customs" of Zulus.

"We, the Zulu-speaking people of this country, are not barbarians," Mr Thusi said.

### **Hani Addresses Katlehong Rally, Calls for Peace**

*MB1004150691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1408 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 10 SAPA—Residents of Katlehong's Mandela Village and Holomisa Park squatter camps streamed back to the area after a peace rally on Wednesday [10 April] morning.

A meeting between residents' committees and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—African National Congress (ANC) military wing] Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hani agreed that a joint committee of the two warring factions would continue the process of reconciliation.

Most residents had fled the squatter settlement and sought refuge in the greater Katlehong township following the outbreak of violence on Sunday and Monday.

The fighting claimed the lives of nine people, including the chairman of Mandela Village Residents Committee Mr Johannes Sibambo.

An uneasy calm was evident in the area as the leaders of the two committees addressed the crowd, appealing for peace.

Holomisa Park representative Mr T. Nyathi was heckled when he recounted the sequence of events that led to the fighting.

Pieces of gutted corrugated iron was still strewn around the area on Wednesday afternoon as some residents prepared for a return to a normal life.

Addressing the rally Mr Hani appealed for peace and calm in the strife-torn squatter settlement.

He said the ANC was worried about the escalating violence that was threatening the negotiations process.

Speaking after a three-hour meeting with the leaders of the Holomisa Park and Mandela Village residents committees, Mr Hani said the spirit of the two groups was favourable to reconciliation. Both groups gave constructive input to the talks.

Mr Hani said the basic position of the African National Congress was unity among the oppressed, and that the violence was detrimental to the negotiations process.

The ANC believed that the negotiation talks had to take place under conditions of peace, stability and harmony.

Mr Hani said the residents of the squatter settlement had expressed concern about the barbed wire fence erected by police around the area when violence broke out, and called for its removal.

The wire did not contribute towards peace but rather divided people, he added.

"We believe in dialogue and not building hostels in the township. Squatters should move freely into the location (township) and those from the location should be able to do the same."

Asked what caused the violence Mr Hani said their meeting had not really established the source of the fighting: superficial reasons were being presented but it would take some time to investigate the real issue, he said.

Mr Hani said what was clear was that problems had been brewing in the area for some time, because there was no forum where people could share views and there was a belief that one camp was harbouring a group that was intending to attack the other.

Mr Hani said troops and police should remain in the area as it was the government's duty to keep peace, but added the security forces should change their tactics by discussing ways to end the violence with the local leaders.

"It would be very irresponsible for me to call for the removal of the security forces," Mr Hani said.

### **ANC Accuses SADF of 'Propaganda Campaign'**

*MB1004182491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1745 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 10 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] on Wednesday [10 April] accused the SADF [South African Defense Force] of conducting an intensive propaganda campaign on behalf of President F.W. de Klerk's National Party [NP] in a bid to discredit and weaken the ANC, mainly in Lebowa.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the ANC northern Transvaal region claimed the SADF force had engaged in a leafletting campaign, secret deals with local



chiefs, harassment of ANC members and "mini-states of emergency" in Lebowa, all against the ANC.

"The ANC is concerned that, as the process of removing obstacles to free political activity might be unfolding in other areas of the country...the SADF is entrenching itself in the villages and is engaged in a campaign to make the work of the ANC virtually impossible.

"We are alarmed by the fact that, while the SADF portrays itself as an apolitical force, it is acting as a propaganda tool of the National Party in an intensive campaign to discredit and weaken the ANC," the statement charged.

"What the SADF is involved in, forms part of a broader strategy of the National Party desperately (trying) to gain a foothold in the rural areas.

"Quite clearly, if this strategy fails, as it surely will, these forces might try to foment violence among the people as they have so devastatingly done in other areas of the country."

The SADF was approached for its comment on Wednesday. SAPA is still awaiting a response.

"We wish to make it clear that these activities of the SADF make a mockery of any talk on the part of the South African regime that it is interested in negotiations?" the statement added.

"These developments demonstrate that without the removal of obstacles to negotiations, among which is the presence and repressive activities of the SADF in the villages and townships, free political activity will remain a pipe-dream."

The ANC pledged, however, to continue with its work in the region, "of cementing unity among the people through action aimed at speeding up the process of peaceful transition to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa".

Responding to the allegations, a spokesman for the SADF far northern Transvaal command said it had a "regional protection concept" for the area which had been cleared by the Lebowa government.

"This concept operates with the consent of the Lebowa government and has the aim of protecting traditional authority and inhabitants. It is also to create a general feeling of security in the region," said the spokesman.

#### **Frontline Summit 'Cancelled Indefinitely'**

*MB1104132691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1235 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] Lusaka Apr 11 SAPA—The frontline heads of state summit scheduled for this weekend to discuss sanctions against South Africa in Gaborone, Botswana, has been cancelled indefinitely.

The council of ministers of foreign affairs from the seven-nation political grouping met in Gaborone earlier this week and resolved that the meeting of the heads of state be deferred to a date to be fixed.

The ministers are said to have resolved the issues at hand and would consult with their respective governments before a summit for the heads of state could be convened.

The frontline states, comprising Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the newly independent state of Namibia, is chaired by Zambia.

President Kenneth Kaunda's political aide, Mr Milimo Punabantu, confirmed in Lusaka on Thursday that the heads of state meeting would not take place.

When pressed for comment on why the summit had been cancelled, Mr Punabantu said: "There is no summit at all. Frontline states meetings happen or do take place when they are needed".

Mr Punabantu said, however, the council of ministers who met in Gaborone on Tuesday must have resolved the issues at hand.

Sanctions against South Africa was supposed to have been the main item on the agenda, besides black factional violence in that country.

SAPA's Lusaka correspondent reports there are sharp differences between those states that support the sanctions and those that oppose the idea.

Some frontline states representatives feel President F.W. de Klerk has done enough to reform the apartheid system, while other countries are adamant that they cannot consider lifting sanctions when the pillars of apartheid are still in place.

#### **10 Apr Press Review on Current Issues, Problems**

*MB1004110691*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE CITIZEN**

De Klerk Must Dismiss ANC Ultimatums—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 8 April says in a page 6 editorial that the African National Congress, ANC, has "a bloody cheek" telling the state president to dismiss the ministers of defense and law and order. The government should "dismiss" the ultimatum "out of hand." Since the ANC "must have known its demands were not likely to be met, we ask ourselves why it issued the ultimatum in the first place. One theory is that the ANC is divided between doves and hawks, and that the hawks have dictated policy this time."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Nonracial Metropolitan Chamber 'Hopeful Sign'— "There may have been a shaky start yesterday to the concept of a single, nonracial Metropolitan Chamber for the Witwatersrand, but the fact that the signing ceremony took place at all in the highly charged present political atmosphere is a hopeful sign," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English

on 10 April. Although the civic associations are "reluctant" to be associated with the town councils they are campaigning against, their reservations should "not prevent them from putting the interests of the people first. By playing an active role in the chamber, the civics have the chance to accelerate the democratic process."

#### SOWETAN

**'Foolish' To Stop Negotiations Now**—Referring to the threat the ANC's open letter poses to continuing negotiations between the organization and the government, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 10 April in its page 6 editorial says "it would seem to be very foolish to have come this far only to stop." "There is some hope in the meetings in Harare this week between the leaders of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. There is hope for a broader front which could engage the Government. But it is even more important for people—from the leader to the most humble of followers—not to give up hope now." SOWETAN says there is "no alternative" to negotiations.

#### CITY PRESS

**Criticism of ANC's 9 May Ultimatum Deadline**—Referring to the ANC's demands on the government in the form of an open letter, Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 7 April says in a page 8 editorial: "Some of the demands they have made are reasonable and we believe any black political movement in their position would have made similar demands. However, the ANC's ultimatum of May 9 to meet these demands seems to smack of political point-scoring and frustration on the part of the ANC for its inability to bring about stability in the townships." "It is an open secret that the old guard in the ANC want to have something tangible to show their followers before their June congress. Many of them have lost credibility in the eyes of the more militant 'Young Lions' who feel let down by the slow manner in which the talks have been progressing." But a clash between the ANC and the government at this time "will not have any winners. Instead we foresee complete chaos and disorder."

#### THE NAMIBIAN

**Concern Over Right-wingers Jumping Bail**—"While the events are not necessarily in any way linked, it is nevertheless disturbing to note that dangerous right-wingers are either jumping bail, being deported or given indemnity, both here and in South Africa," declares the page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 5 April. It appears to THE NAMIBIAN

"there is a general reluctance in South Africa, and in certain circles in Namibia to bring these right-wingers to trial. They are undoubtedly those who are afraid of 'opening a can of worms' regarding the activities of the right-wing in Namibia."

#### 11 Apr Press Review

MB1104113591

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

**ANC Urged To 'Take More Care'**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 April, in a page 16 editorial says while "gamesmanship" among political groups "jockeying for position" is to be expected, there ought to be a limit, and the African National Congress—ANC—"ultimatum" has exceeded it. The editorial goes on to say that what amounts to an ultimatum was thrown into the "maelstrom" of South Africa's "febrile" state. "This was a 'Showdown at High Noon.'" Suddenly, the paper says, "leaks" suggest the ultimatum was not an ultimatum. "Naturally, the media get blamed, wrongly. If, indeed the 'open letter' was misinterpreted, then that is a reflection on the message, not the messenger." The editorial "would urge the organisation to take more care" because "the ANC risk making a tricky situation worse at a time when we all can least afford it."

#### SOWETAN

**ANC-PAC 'Patriotic Front' 'Good News'**—"It is good news that the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the ANC intend to discuss a united 'patriotic front' at a special meeting in Harare next week." So says Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 April in a page 6 editorial. While "nobody pretends forming such an organisation will be easy," the paper says, "the beginning of a patriotic front might do a lot to speed up the negotiation process." "It will provide the Government with a solid block of black opinion," the editorial continues, and it "will most certainly bind closer together a great number of people" who have previously supported different organizations. "And that, we pray, will stop the violence in the streets." "The key," the paper says, "will be that the patriotic front must include 'as many liberation interests as possible.'" "The key issue" in turn, will be the Inkatha Freedom Party. It is not impossible that the IFP would join a patriotic front. Finally, the editorial, noting the South African coat of arms bears the motto "Unity is Strength", says: "It is time to show that that is true for blacks as well and a 'patriotic front' is a good place to start."

## Angola

### Dos Santos Seeks French Help To Train Army

MB1004123291 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will begin his African tour in Dakar today, after visiting France and Spain, where he held meetings with officials of those two European countries. On arrival [words indistinct] he wound up his visit to France yesterday. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held meetings with Francois Mitterrand, his French counterpart, the French defense minister, French businessmen, and with Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva.

The Angolan head of state asked the French authorities to participate in the training of the Angolan Army and police force, as well as to support the rescheduling of Angola's (foreign) debt and to help the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party become a member of the Socialist International.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is expected to meet Abdou Diouf, his Senegalese counterpart, and other Senegalese officials.

### Dos Santos on Peace Talks, Democracy, Church

LD1004180991 Paris International Service  
in French 1230 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Interview with President Eduardo dos Santos by correspondent Farida Ayari; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Farida Ayari asked the Angolan president whether the Lisbon negotiations between the authorities and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola were making real progress.

[Dos Santos] I think that some progress has been made, a small step forward, but the delegations are still discussing matters. I think that some real progress will be made in the next few days. There are some difficult questions, including the date of the elections and the date for signing the cease-fire agreement.

[Ayari] I understand that you are ready to make a compromise with regard to the date of the elections.

[Dos Santos] We are very flexible, because as you know our main concern is to bring about peace as soon as possible.

[Ayari] How do you interpret your meeting yesterday with the Portuguese prime minister in Paris?

[Dos Santos] We had a general discussion about the peace process, and I think that all the parties are optimistic despite the fact that one has to be cautious because difficult matters remain to be discussed at the table of negotiations.

[Ayari] So you said that one of the difficulties is the date of the elections. What other difficulties are there?

[Dos Santos] The date for a cease-fire and the principle for the Constitution of a national Army.

[Ayari] What is the stumbling block with regard to the constitution of a national Army?

[Dos Santos] We have not started discussing this problem.

[Ayari] Have you obtained satisfaction from France concerning its supervision of the cease-fire and eventually its technical assistance to reorganize the Army?

[Dos Santos] We have invited France, and now it depends on the decision of the French Government. I believe, however, that the idea went down well with the French authorities.

[Ayari] Am I to understand that on 15 April you will, Mr. President, announce new measures to introduce a larger degree of democracy into Angolan political life? If so, what are these measures?

[Dos Santos] The Angolan parliament held a session only a few weeks ago and it approved, among other things, a law on the amendment of the Constitution, a law on political parties, and other laws which compliment the functioning of a multiparty system. Consequently, these laws will be promulgated around 15 April.

[Ayari] In other words, on 15 April political parties can be created, is that right?

[Dos Santos] Obviously.

[Ayari] I believe, Mr. President, that you are relying on the church to support your democratic process. Yesterday afternoon you met Monseigneur Lustiger, archbishop of Paris. What did you talk about? Did you talk about the return of the church's property?

[Dos Santos] The democratization process has been going on for several months in Angola, and relations between the state and the church have been bolstered. In this context, our government has made a number of decisions concerning returning property to the church which was used by the government. Apart from that, the churches now have free access to the radio, television, and the press in general. I think that the church can play a very important role in calming down spirits. Therefore, in view of the church's influence, particularly the Catholic Church, we are relying heavily on the support the church will give to our democratization process and to the process of appeasement in the country.

### Discusses Cease-fire, Elections

MB1104091191 London BBC World Service in English  
0535 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Telephone interview with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in Paris, by Davind Doughan in London on 10 April; from the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Although fighting continues on the ground in Angola between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Government forces and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement, over in Portugal there is plenty of goodwill around the negotiating table. Representatives of both

sides are proceeding with their peace talks, and the optimism is mutually strong. Time, however, may be running out. The deadline for signing a resolution proclaiming a cease-fire is Monday. So, how close are they to an agreement. Well, that question Davina Doughan put to Angola's president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in Paris yesterday:

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] We are doing our best to sign a cease-fire this month, but you know that there are two sides, and if UNITA will collaborate I think that we can reach an agreement on the questions which are discussing now.

[Doughan] How relevant can it be to go toward elections when you still have the war on the ground?

[Dos Santos] The war continues, but we think that the cease-fire is a prerequisite for elections. Besides that we must create one Army, a national Army.

[Doughan] Your government clearly said it wants to see the end of fighting as does Jonas Savimbi's movement. So, how are you going to clear these very basic sticking points, or is it just a question of mistrust between yourselves and UNITA?

[Dos Santos] Maybe, maybe a question of mistrust, but we have been fighting for many years. So, we now have one year of conversations, but I think that we have made some progress, and the trust. We have come step by step, and I am sure that if we continue to discuss seriously we can reach an agreement, and understanding.

[Doughan] But for how long and how seriously, because you have been discussing seriously with progress, we hear, for the last year? At the moment we gather that the infrastructure of Angola is damaged, if not entirely destroyed. There are more and more reports of famine coming out of Angola. So, how long can you go on having serious discussions before reaching a solution?

[Dos Santos] I think that you must put this question to Mr. Savimbi and UNITA because we are doing everything to create the conditions for having peace in Angola.

[Doughan] UNITA said they wanted elections within 13 months. You first said three years. Now it appears to be two years. What's your present position on that?

[Dos Santos] I think that the question of the time is not the most important. The most important is to create the condition, the technical condition for the realization of elections. [end recording]

### Begins African Tour

MB1004195291 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, today begins his African tour. The Senegalese capital, Dakar, will be the first leg of his tour. The Angolan head of state will also visit Gabon and probably Ivory Coast. The aim of the visit remains the same: to explain Angola's overtures toward a multiparty political system and a regulated market economy.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has already visited two European countries—namely, Spain and France. With those governments he discussed and secured their participation in the recovery of Angola's economy. Informed sources say that Dos Santos discussed the Spanish and French role in the monitoring of a cease-fire, and the Estoril, Portugal talks. France will play such a role depending on the outcome of the talks.

From Senegal, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will travel to Gabon, where he is scheduled to remain for a few hours.

### UNITA Envoy to France Criticizes Dos Santos

MB0904075891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0520 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Eduardo dos Santos is currently visiting France to try to secure military support, among other things. This is being condemned by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] political observers in Jamba because UNITA is strongly committed to a negotiated settlement to the Angolan conflict.

Within this context, General Lucas Paulo Gato, UNITA's representative in France, warned the French Government yesterday to reconsider its stand in relation to Angola. Gen. Gato categorically stated that the time for weapon-acquisition tours is over and that Eduardo dos Santos should dedicate his visit to peace, democracy, and national reconciliation instead of requesting military aid.

Gen. Lucas Paulo Gato noted [words indistinct] crumbling all over Africa, only a concrete speech on a multiparty political system and the holding of free elections should be of interest to the French authorities, who are encouraging democratic change on our continent. Gen. Lucas Paulo Gato said that France must assume its responsibilities in the Angolan peace process and encourage the two sides firmly to achieve peace and a democratic multiparty system.

Observers in Jamba believe that any military support for the MPLA-PT [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] now could seriously endanger the ongoing peace process.

### French Official Details Trade Figures

MB0604110691 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1952 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Luanda, 5 Apr (ANGOP)—A French diplomatic source has said that Angola became the sixth-largest supplier of oil to France following the Gulf war. According to the same source, the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries in 1990 amounted to 3.233 billion French francs compared with 1.383 billion in 1989.

In 1990, France imported oil worth 2.4 billion French francs while Angola purchased products worth approximately 833 million French francs. Angola essentially imports foodstuffs, medicines, and equipment from France.



France is Angola's second leading European partner after Portugal and its fourth largest international partner after the USSR, Brazil, and Portugal.

Major French enterprises operate in Angola. The main ones are Elf-Aquitaine and Total (oil), Dumez (construction), Renault and Peugeot (automobiles), and Ecatel, Thomson, Alstom, and Sagem (telecommunications).

Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos begins a two-day visit to France on Monday [8 April]. He will travel from Spain, where he has been since 4 April. The visit takes place against the backdrop of major political and economic changes in Angola. This will be his third official visit to France, the others having taken place in 1984 and 1987.

### Government, UNITA Enter 'Crucial' Stage

MB1004122891 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1207 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] The sixth of round of Angolan Government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] peace talks entered a crucial stage yesterday [words indistinct] definition of conditions for the signing of a cease-fire accord and the holding of free elections in the country.

This advance in the talks is a turning point in the talks because it relegates to the background the issue of setting dates without taking into account the content of [words indistinct] according to a spokesman. What is at stake now is not the dates the two sides had previously announced. The spokesman's statement excluded 15 and 30 April as likely dates for the signing of an Angolan cease-fire accord.

### USSR Envoy Discusses Portugal Peace Talks

MB1004202691 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1934 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] Luanda, 10 Apr (ANGOP)—Soviet Ambassador to Angola Yuriy Kapralov told ANGOP in Luanda today that the current intensification of military operations by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is contrary to the logic of the process of Angola's peace negotiations.

He emphasized: "History has already proven time and again that to follow the military path to settle any dispute demonstrates a lack of insight. The only promising and realistic path is dialogue."

He added that although a decisive phase of the negotiating process is starting, "the (?objective) situation that has been created in this country demands the attainment of peace."

(Since 1 April, UNITA has been shelling the town of Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, in eastern Angola. On Saturday [6 April], the Angolan Government denounced the presence of white elements among the rebel forces.)

Kapralov said that his country thinks it is very important that the sides demonstrate maximum moderation in military issues at a time when political talks are taking place.

He noted that according to information provided to us by the Angolan Government, the latter "remains committed to settling the issue politically."

Kapralov said that the Soviet side is pleased and applauds what the press has described as the "cordial" atmosphere surrounding the current round of talks being held in Bicesse (Estoril), on the outskirts of Lisbon.

As for possible U.S. dominance at the negotiations, Kapralov said: "An alleged U.S. dominance (over the USSR) does not correspond to the real situation."

What is at stake is cooperation and interaction with the U.S. side. This cooperation is a positive factor because it contributes to the development of the negotiations.

Soviets and Americans are taking part in the negotiating process as observers.

Finally, the diplomat said that relations between the USSR and the United States are based on mutual cooperation because "the idea of permanent confrontation is obsolete."

### Luanda Reports Continued UNITA Attacks

MB1004130291 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1211 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels used 105-mm artillery to yet again shell Luena Central Hospital and Luena city's Santa Rosa and Popular wards between 2200 [2100 GMT] and 0000. Paulo Carrilo, our correspondent in Luena, provides the details:

[Begin recording] At about 0100 a group of special forces fired 60-mm mortar shells at residences [words indistinct] Luena. In reply, the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] killed one armed bandit who belonged to the special group [words indistinct] special operations command. He was carrying some 2 kg of explosives. Our forces also captured an assortment of war materiel left behind by the bandits in their hasty flight. That war materiel included one 60-mm mortar, six AKM weapons, one anti-vehicle missile launcher, and large quantities of grenades for RPG-7 rocket launchers.

Meanwhile, the people are increasingly feeling the scarcity of food. Instability has paralyzed trade structures [words indistinct]. UNITA bandits captured by FAPLA so far, including some officers, have categorically stated that at the Seventh UNITA Congress Savimbi did not call for an end to the war in Angola. They say Savimbi declared war against the Angolan people [words indistinct] do not end by themselves. They end [words indistinct] cause damage. [end recording]

At 1000 on 9 April, UNITA resumed its attacks against certain Luena wards. Twelve civilians were wounded.

Meanwhile, the FAPLA have continued their operations to punish the UNITA gang. At about 1400 on 9 April, FAPLA forces killed 18 UNITA men some 15 km northwest of Luena city. Our forces also captured 10 automatic rifles, one 70-mm mortar, one shell [words indistinct] and one manually operated generator.

FAPLA forces also responded to an enemy attack northwest of Menongue by killing three UNITA elements and capturing their weapons as well as large quantities of ammunition.

Meanwhile, two Hercules aircraft and a light aircraft flying in from the Republic of Zaire overflew Luena city on 9 April. They subsequently withdrew toward the Republic of Zaire.

### \* Text of Political Parties Law Published

91AF0830B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 7 Mar 91 pp 1-3

[Law published by the president of the Republic in March 1991: "Law of Political Parties"]

[Text] [Law of Political Parties]

Within the framework of the political-constitutional reforms in progress in the country, on the initiative and sovereign direction of the authorities representative of the power of the state, the goal has been defined to build a democratic state of law in Angola and, consequently, to develop a multiparty political system.

The present law establishes the legal framework for the formation of the political parties, their organization and activity, developing the principles set forth in the Constitution regarding diversity of expression and political organization.

As organizations constituted by Angolan citizens, the political parties are called upon to participate in an orderly, responsible, constructive, and democratic way in the political life of the country, freely contributing to the organization of the political power, the formation and expression of the popular will, the exercise of the political rights of the citizens, and the determination of national policy.

In light of the historical, social, cultural, and political reality of our country in particular and the African continent in general, the present law affirms, among others, the principles that political parties should be of national character and scope, should have patriotic ends, and should pursue their objectives without recourse to subversive or violent means, specifically, to armed struggle.

By these terms, pursuant to Article 8, line b), of the Constitution and by the authority vested in me by Article 52, line i), of said Constitution, the People's Republic approves and I do publish the following law.

### Law of Political Parties

#### Chapter I (General Dispositions)

##### Article 1. (Concept)

Political parties are organizations of citizens; they are permanent and autonomous in nature, formed for the basic purpose of democratic participation in the political life of the country, competing freely in the formation and expression of the popular will and the organization of the political power, in accordance with the Constitution and with their

statutes and programs, intervening specifically in the electoral process through the presentation or sponsorship of candidates.

##### Article 2. (Purposes)

To achieve these objectives, the political parties may propose the following specific goals:

- a) To contribute to the consolidation of the Angolan nation and to strengthen national unity;
- b) To take part in the activity of the organs of government;
- c) To contribute to the determination of national policy, specifically, through participation in elections or by other democratic means;
- d) To contribute to the exercise of the political rights of the citizens;
- e) To contribute to the formation of public opinion and the national and political conscience;
- f) To encourage citizens to participate in public life;
- g) To equip citizens to assume political responsibilities in the organs of government;
- h) To promote the patriotic and civic education of the citizens and their respect and cooperation in the maintenance of public order;
- i) To define government and administrative programs;
- j) To influence national policy in the parliament and in the government;
- k) To contribute generally to the development of the political institutions.

##### Article 3. (Political Associations)

1. Associations that pursue political goals do not enjoy the status of political parties as established in this law.
2. The associations to which the preceding number refers may not pursue the ends stipulated in lines b), c), d), and i) of the preceding article.

##### Article 4. (Freedom of Formation)

Political parties may be formed freely, without any authorization, subject to the provisions of articles 5 and 6 of the present law.

##### Article 5. (National Character and Limitation)

1. Political parties are national in nature and scope and operate under the terms of the Constitution, the present law, and other Angolan legislation.
2. It is forbidden to form or engage in the activities of political parties that:

- a) Have a local or regional character;
- b) Foster tribalism, racism, regionalism, and other forms of discrimination against citizens and are damaging to the national unity and territorial integrity;
- c) Seek, by constitutional means, to subvert the democratic, multiparty system;
- d) Employ or propose to employ violence in the pursuit of their goals, specifically, armed struggle as a means of taking power, military or paramilitary training of citizens, and the possession of weapons stored inside or outside national territory;

- e) Adopt uniforms for their members and have parallel, clandestine structures;
- f) Use a military, militarized or paramilitary form of organization;
- g) Are subordinate to the directives of foreign governments, entities or parties.

**Article 6. (Legal Status and Competence)**

1. Parties acquire legal status following their registration.
2. The legal competence of the parties encompasses all the rights necessary and appropriate to the pursuit of their goals.

**Article 7. (Equality of Treatment)**

The parties have the right to equal treatment by the entities that exercise the public power, specifically with regard to legal access to the use of public facilities, the concession of assistance and subsidies, access to and use of the public service of radio and television, and state financing, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 32.

**Article 8. (Democratic Principle)**

The organization of political parties is subject to the following conditions:

- a) Membership without discrimination as to race, sex, native origin, or religious persuasion;
- b) Approval of the statutes and programs by all members or by assembly of their representatives;
- c) Periodic election of the officers of the central and local organs by all the members or by assembly of their representatives.

**Article 9. (Public Pursuit of Goals)**

1. The political parties must pursue their goals publicly.
2. In addition to the provisions of articles 16 and 36, the public pursuit of goals includes public knowledge of:
  - a) The identity of the members or officers of the directing organs;
  - b) The origin of party funds and the use to which they are put;
  - c) The general activities of the party at local, national, and international levels.
3. Parties may put out one or more publications.
4. A specific law will regulate the parties' access to radio and television time.

**Article 10. (Freedom of Affiliation)**

1. Membership in a political party is a free choice; no one may be forced to join a party or to remain in it.
2. No one may be deprived of the exercise of any civil, political, or professional right on the basis of membership or nonmembership in any legally constituted party.

**Article 11. (Headquarters and Offices)**

1. Political parties are headquartered on national territory.

2. Parties are forbidden to establish delegacies or any type of official representation in other countries.

3. The provisions of the preceding number are without prejudice to the formation of rank-and-file party organizations, as defined by statute, among communities of Angolan citizens living abroad.

**Chapter II**

**Formation of Parties**

Parties are constituted and acquire legal status by inscription in the registry of parties in the People's Supreme Tribunal.

**Article 13. (Preliminary Procedure for the Creation of Parties)**

1. A group of no less than 150 people who wish to form a party may, before requesting registration under the terms of Article 14 of this law, elect an installation committee of seven to 21 members, which will be generally responsible for handling the preparations for the creation, organization, and registration of the respective party.
2. The installation committee shall petition the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal for accreditation, attaching the following information:
  - a) Description of the objectives of the formation of the party;
  - b) The general lines or summary of the program and statutes, and the proposed name of the party;
  - c) A copy of the record of election of the installation committee;
  - d) The names and copies of the identity cards of those promoting the formation of the party, as mentioned in No.1 of this article.
3. Once the formalities of the preceding number have been observed, the presiding judge will rule within 15 days on the petition submitted by the installation committee for accreditation to prepare for the formation and organization of the party, and will assign a period of six months for the party to petition for registration.
4. If the petition for accreditation mentioned in the preceding number is denied, the interested parties may appeal to the full session of the People's Supreme Tribunal within 15 days after notification of the [presiding judge's] decision.
5. The installation committee may publish and divulge the decision of the People's Supreme Tribunal, along with the objectives of the formation of the party and its proposed program and statutes, through the mass media.
6. If the period established in No. 3 expires and the party has not yet petitioned for registration under the terms set forth in the following articles, the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal will cancel the accreditation of the installation committee and the authorization that was granted to the committee to prepare for the formation and organization of the respective party.

**Article 14. (Petition for Registration)**

1. Registration is by petition of at least 3,000 citizens over 18 years of age in full enjoyment of their political and civil rights. These must include at least 150 residents in each of 14 of the 18 provinces of Angola.

2. The petition for registration is directed to the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal and shall be accompanied by:

- a) The names of the petitioners, with an indication of the areas in which they reside and their addresses;
- b) A document attesting to the electoral eligibility of the petitioners;
- c) The statutes and programs of the party, with proof of their approval in a national assembly or congress;
- d) Proof of residence of the petitioners to which the second sentence of No. 1 of this article refers;
- e) Statement of the petitioners that they accept the statutes and program of the party.

**Article 15. (Competence of the Presiding Judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal)**

1. The presiding judge of the Supreme People's Tribunal is competent to rule on petitions for registration; he shall check the names, logos, and symbols of the parties to see that they are not identical, similar, or evocative and shall determine whether the statutes and programs are in conformity with the provisions of the present law.

2. His decision should be rendered within 30 days.

3. If, under the terms of this law, the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal concludes that it is necessary to change the name, logo, or symbols that have been proposed, or finds that some of the information to which Article 14, No. 2 refers is missing, he must inform the petitioning party within 15 days that it must make the necessary changes or provide the missing information. In this case, the deadline established in the preceding number will be suspended, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 17, line b.

**Article 16. (Publication)**

1. The decision of the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal ordering or denying registration shall be published in Series III of the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA.

2. The decision to register the party shall be published together with the party statutes and program.

**Article 17. (Denial of Registration)**

Registration may be denied on the following grounds:

- a) Violation of the basic principles established in Chapter I of the present law;
- b) Failure of the party to provide the items missing from the essential information stipulated in Article 14, No. 2, within three months, under the terms of Article 15, No. 3;
- c) Lack of essential elements in the party statutes or program, under the terms of Article 20.

**Article 18. (Appeal)**

1. The act of the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal to order or deny the registration of a party may be reviewed in full session of the People's Supreme Tribunal on appeal by the interested party or parties or by the attorney general of the republic within 10 days after publication of the decision.

2. The appeal will be decided within 30 days and the decision will be published in Series III of the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA.

**Article 19. (Name, Logo, and Symbols)**

1. The logo and symbols of a party may not be confused with or bear a graphic or phonetic resemblance to national symbols or emblems or with religious images and symbols.

2. The name, logo, and symbols of a party must be clearly distinct from the names, logo, and symbols of already existing parties.

3. The names of parties may not duplicate or evoke the names of individuals, churches, religions, faiths, or religious doctrines, and it is forbidden to use expressions or contrivances that might confuse or dupe the voter.

4. The party name must include the word "party."

**Article 20. Statutes and Program**

1. The statutes and program are the basic documents of the political parties.

2. The statutes must include the following information:

- a) Name, logo, symbols, headquarters, and scope of activity;
- b) Rules regarding the admission and exclusion of members;
- c) The rights and duties of members;
- d) The disciplinary system, specifically, disciplinary measures, conditions for loss of membership, factors justifying disciplinary proceedings, organs with competence to take disciplinary action; means of guaranteeing members' rights;
- e) National and local structures and organs of the party;
- f) Composition and competence of the organs;
- g) Powers exclusive to the general assemblies or representatives of the members;
- h) Organs competent to present proposed candidates for the representative organs of the state;
- i) Method of representation through third parties.

3. The program will, at a minimum, include the goals and objectives of the party, as well as a summary of the political and administrative actions that the party proposes to take if its candidates are elected to the organs of government.

4. The party shall communicate to the People's Supreme Tribunal, simply for the record, the names of the officers of the central organs, by forwarding the results of the respective elections, and shall file with the People's Supreme



Tribunal the party program and statutes, once they are established or modified by the competent organs of the party.

5. The political parties may establish their own specific requirements for membership, structure, forms of organization, and function, as long as they are in compliance with the terms of the present law.

### **Chapter III**

#### **Membership and Party Discipline**

##### **Article 21. (General Conditions for Membership)**

1. Membership in political parties is limited to Angolan citizens over 18 years of age in full possession of their political and civic rights.

2. Party membership is forbidden to:

- a) Active members of the Armed Forces and of police organs;
- b) Collective persons.

3. The provisions of the preceding number are without prejudice to the establishment of relations between political parties and other organizations under the terms of articles 40 and 41.

##### **Article 22. (Single Membership)**

No one may be enrolled simultaneously in more than one party.

##### **Article 23. (Rights of Members)**

1. Membership in a political party does not confer rights to the party's assets.

2. Members of a party have equal rights and duties.

3. Neither the payment of dues stipulated in the party statutes as a condition for voting membership, nor the statutory provision establishing a minimum period of membership in the party before a member may run for a party office, shall be considered to violate the principle of equality of rights.

##### **Article 24. (Party Leadership)**

1. The leadership of political parties is limited to Angolan citizens residing on national territory.

2. For purpose of the forgoing number, a party leader is a member who serves in one of the central organs mentioned in Article 20, No. 4, of the present law.

##### **Article 25. (Angolan Resident)**

1. For effects of the present law, a resident on national territory is understood to mean an Angolan citizen who has maintained a regular residence in Angola for at least six months.

2. One's standing as an Angolan resident is not affected if one is living abroad for any of the following reasons:

- a) Exercise of diplomatic or consular duties or service in Angolan commercial missions.
- b) Exercise of activities in Angolan companies or foreign branches of Angolan companies.

c) Study.

##### **Article 26. (Oath and Loyalty Pledge)**

It is forbidden for party members to swear or pledge personal loyalty to the party leaders.

##### **Article 27. (Loss of Membership)**

Party membership shall be canceled in the following circumstances:

- a) Death;
- b) Loss of political rights;
- c) Enrolment in the Angolan Armed Forces or police organs;
- d) Renunciation;
- e) Expulsion from the party;
- f) Membership in another party.

##### **Article 28. (Party Discipline)**

The disciplinary regime to which party members are subject may not affect the exercise of the rights and fulfillment of the duties established in the Constitution or by law.

### **Chapter IV.**

#### **Determination of Candidates for Election to Organs of Government**

##### **Article 29. (Candidates for Legislative and Local Organs)**

1. Candidates for election to the parliament and organs of local government shall be nominated by the competent organs of the parties in accordance with their respective statutes.

2. Violation of the preceding number will result in rejection of the candidates.

##### **Article 30. (Sponsorship of Presidential Candidates)**

Political parties may support the candidate of their choice for the office of president of the republic, whether or not the candidate is a member of the respective party.

### **Chapter V.**

#### **Financial Regime**

##### **Article 31. (Sources of Financing)**

The activity of the political parties is financed by:

- a) Membership dues and contributions;
- b) Income from party property and activities;
- c) Donations;
- d) Internal bank credits;
- e) Annual subsidies and other contributions to the political parties by the state, under the terms of this law and other applicable legislation.

##### **Article 32. (Annual Subsidy by the State)**

The General State Budget will include an annual sum for financial assistance to the parties, to be distributed according to the number of elected deputies, within minimums to be established and terms to be regulated.

**Article 33. (Resources in Foreign Exchange)**

Under the terms of the law, an exchange ceiling may be established for the acquisition of goods and services abroad.

**Article 34. (Campaign Contributions)**

1. The General State Budget shall provide for contributions to the parties' election campaigns.
2. Said election campaign contributions are made at the national level and an equal sum shall be given to all parties without discrimination.

**Article 35. (Financing Prohibitions)**

1. Autonomous state agencies, public associations, public institutes and enterprises, local government organs, and public utility management corporations may not finance or subsidize political parties.
2. Political parties may not accept monetary contributions of any kind from foreign individuals or associations, or state or mixed companies.
3. Contributions from private Angolan companies or other Angolan associations may not in any case exceed 50 percent of the sum allocated in the General State Budget to the party in the respective fiscal year.
4. Contributions to which the preceding number refers must be declared to the president of the People's Assembly, specifying the source, the sum, and the purpose.

**Article 36. (Public Rendering of Accounts)**

1. The leaders of the parties shall present an annual report listing receipts and expenditures, indicating the source of the former and the purpose of the latter, as well as the assets of the party.
2. For purposes of the preceding number, the parties shall maintain financial accounts, to be kept on file for at least 10 months, which may be examined by any representative organs of the government, by judicial authorities, and also by the members themselves, in accordance with internal party rules.
3. The financial report, including the three items to which this article refers, shall, by order of the president of the People's Assembly, be published in Series III of the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, at the expense of the party.

**Article 37. (Benefits and Exemptions Granted by the State)**

Political parties that have won a minimum percentage of the votes cast in the legislative elections shall, under the terms of Article 31, be granted the following exemptions:

- a) Stamp tax, under terms of exemption granted by the state;
- b) Tax on gifts and bequests;
- c) Excise tax on the acquisition of buildings in which to install the party headquarters, delegacies, and services, and on conveyances resulting from party mergers or scissions.

- d) Tax on income from urban buildings or parts of buildings owned by the party, in which the party's central headquarters, delegacies, or services are located.

**Article 38. (Suspension of Benefits)**

The benefits provided in the foregoing article are suspended if the party abstains from competing in legislative elections.

**Chapter VI.****Relations with Other Organizations****Article 39. (Associated Organizations)**

1. The parties may form or play a part in the activities of other associations, specifically, youth, women's, and union organizations, without prejudice to the autonomy of the latter.
2. Political parties may not form organizations of minors under 16 years, or be associated with the activities of such organizations.

**Article 40. (International Affiliation)**

1. Without prejudice to the following numbers, Angolan political parties may affiliate with international organizations of parties that are democratic in structure and function and that do not pursue goals contrary to the Constitution and the present law.
2. Parties should notify the president of the People's Assembly and the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal of their decision to affiliate.
3. The affiliation of Angolan parties with international organizations must not compromise the full autonomy and self-determination of the Angolan parties.
4. Angolan parties may not subject themselves to foreign rules, orders, or directives.

**Chapter VII.****Dissolution, Fusion, Scission, Incorporation, and Coalition****Article 41. (Dissolution)**

1. Political parties may be dissolved:
  - a) Voluntarily, by decision of the competent statutory organ;
  - b) By decision of the court.
2. The statutes will establish the conditions under which the party may be dissolved at the will of its members.
3. The party assembly that determines to dissolve the party shall designate the liquidators and determine the disposition of the party assets, which may in no case be distributed among its members.
4. A political party will always be dissolved by decision of the People's Supreme Tribunal when:
  - a) The party does not observe the limits established in Article 5, No. 2, of the present law;

- b) The party has not taken part for seven years in any legislative or local election, with its own candidates and electoral program;
- c) The membership falls below the number established in Article 14, No 1, of the present law;
- d) The party repeatedly fails to file the documents confirming periodic elections of the party organs;
- e) The party repeatedly accepts, directly or indirectly, illegal financing, namely subsidies from foreign individuals or associations;
- f) The party declares bankruptcy;
- g) It is verified that the party's real purpose is illegal or contrary to public morals and order.

5. With the dissolution of the party, the funds allocated to it by the state will be incorporated in the General State Budget.

6. The president of the People's Assembly, the attorney general of the republic, and legally constituted political parties may legitimately call for the dissolution of a party by judicial decision.

#### **Article 42. (Fusion, Scission, and Incorporation)**

1. The party organ designated by statute to determine the dissolution of the party may, observing the same formal requirements, determine the fusion of the party with other parties, the incorporation of the party in another party, or the scission of the party.

2. Fusion, incorporation, and scission are regulated by the statutes; in cases not covered by the statutes, the rules used by commercial associations in such matters will be applied, with the necessary adaptations.

#### **Article 43. (Coalitions)**

1. Political parties may freely form coalitions, observing the following conditions:

- a) The coalition must be approved by the competent representative organs of the parties;
- b) The scope and specific goals of the coalition must be clearly defined;
- c) The decision to form a coalition must be communicated in writing to the People's Supreme Tribunal, merely for the record.

2. Coalitions for electoral purposes are governed by the provisions of the electoral law.

3. Coalitions do not constitute entities distinct from the member parties.

### **Chapter VIII.**

#### **Infractions and Penalties**

#### **Article 44. (Disobedience)**

1. Anyone who directs or administers a political party after the respective petition for registration has been denied or who forms a party in violation of the standards set forth in the present law shall be liable to a prison term of one year and the corresponding fine.

2. The same penalty applies to anyone who directs or administers a party that is not registered under the terms of this law.

#### **Article 45. (Improper Leadership and Affiliation)**

1. Anyone who exercises an office of leadership in a political party, with full knowledge that it has been dissolved by a competent authority, shall be liable to a prison term and the corresponding fine.

2. The same penalty applies to any person who, knowing of the dissolution to which the foregoing number refers, affiliates with or holds any office in the party.

#### **Article 46. (Incitement to Violence)**

1. The penalty of two to eight years in prison (unless other, more serious penalties are applicable) shall be incurred by any leader or militant of a political party who, by published word, public statement, or any other means in the exercise of his functions:

- a) Seeks to subvert the democratic, multiparty regime by unconstitutional means;
- b) Employs or proposes to employ violent means in pursuit of party ends (specifically, armed combat as a means to seize political power, military training of citizens, or the possession of weapons inside or outside the country).

2. The same penalty shall apply to a party leader or militant who, by published word or public statement, foments tribalism, racism, regionalism, or other forms of discrimination against citizens.

#### **Article 47. (Coercion)**

Anyone who coerces an individual to join or remain in a political party is liable to a prison term of six months and the corresponding fine.

#### **Article 48. (Improper Financing)**

Any political party that violates the provisions of Article 35 of this law, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 41, No. 4, line f), shall incur a fine equal to double the sum of money received, or triple the sum if the offense is repeated.

### **Chapter IX.**

#### **Final and Temporary Dispositions**

#### **Article 49. (MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party)**

Without prejudice to the legal standing attributed to it by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Angola, the MPLA-Labor Party shall, within 60 days after the present law goes into effect, forward to the People's Supreme Tribunal the respective statutes, program, list of officers, and documentation of their election.

#### **Article 50. (Documentation of Eligibility)**

For purposes of the stipulations of Article 13, No. 2, of the present law, and until a voter registration is conducted, citizens petitioning for registration of a political party may submit photocopies of their identity cards in lieu of documentary evidence of voter eligibility.

**Article 51. (Resemblance to National Symbols and Emblems)**

The provisions of Article 19, No. 1, of the present law, regarding similarity of graphic or phonetic resemblance to national symbols and emblems, shall be applied upon approval of the Constitutional Law, within the framework of the broad and profound constitutional revision.

**Article 52.**

Questions and omissions arising from the interpretation and application of the present law shall be resolved by the People's Assembly.

**Article 53. (Entry into effect)**

The present law is in effect immediately.

Read and approved by the People's Assembly. So published.

Luanda, March 1991

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

**\* Text of Citizenship Law Published**

91AF0830C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 7 Mar 91 p 3

[Law published by the president of the Republic in March 1991: "Citizenship Law"]

[Text] It having become necessary to revise the principal rules governing the attribution, acquisition, loss, and recovery of citizenship approved in Law No. 8/84, of 17 February, to make them consistent with the new political and social conditions arising from the changes in progress in the country:

Pursuant to Article 38, line b) of the Constitution and by the authority vested in me by Article 53 of the Constitution, the People's Assembly approves and I do publish the following law:

**Law of Citizenship****Chapter I.****General Dispositions****Article 1. (Purpose)**

The present law establishes the conditions of attribution, acquisition, loss, and recovery of Angolan citizenship.

**Article 2. (Modes)**

Under the terms of this law, Angolan citizenship may be:

- a) Native;
- b) Acquired.

**Article 3.**

The attribution, acquisition, loss, and recovery of Angolan citizenship are governed by the law in effect at the time when the acts or facts that give rise to them occur.

**Article 4. (Effects of Attribution of Citizenship)**

The attribution of Angolan citizenship produces effects retroactive to birth, without prejudice to the validity of legal relations previously established on the basis of another nationality.

**Article 5. (Effects of Loss of Citizenship)**

1. The loss of citizenship produces effects from the date that the acts or facts that, under the terms of the present law, give rise to it occur.

2. The preceding number does not apply to effects with regard to third parties in the area of relations between private individuals, which are produced from the date of record.

**Article 6. (International Treaties)**

The rules of international treaties to which the Angolan State is a party prevail over those of the present law.

**Article 7. (Definition)**

For purposes of the application of the present law, an Angolan father or mother and an Angolan citizen are considered to be those who, on the date of publication of the present law, bear Angolan citizenship under the terms of the Law of Citizenship of 11 November 1975 and Law No. 8/84, of 7 February.

**Chapter II****Native Citizenship****Article 8. (Full Citizenship)**

1. A native citizen of Angola is:

- a) The child of a father or mother of Angolan nationality, born in Angola;
- b) The child of a father or mother of Angolan nationality, born abroad;
- c) An individual born in Angolan territory who possesses no other nationality;
- d) An individual born in Angolan territory of unknown parents, parents of unknown nationality, or refugees.

2. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, an infant abandoned in Angolan territory is presumed to have been born in Angola.

**Article 9. (Native Citizenship by Option)**

The following individuals may also declare native citizenship by choice:

- a) The child of a father or mother of Angolan nationality, born abroad.
- b) The child of parents of foreign nationality, born in Angola, if the parents have lived in Angolan territory for at least five years and neither of them is in the service of the respective foreign state.

**Chapter III.****Acquired Citizenship****Article 10. (Acquisition by Affiliation)**

Minor or incompetent children of a father or mother who acquires Angolan citizenship may be granted



Angolan citizenship at the request of said parent; the children may opt for another nationality when they become legal adults.

**Article 11. (Acquisition by Adoption)**

1. A child fully adopted by an Angolan citizen acquires Angolan citizenship.
2. For purposes of the present law, full adoption is considered to be adoption in which all previous ties with the natural parents are severed, excepting such ties as might constitute an impediment to marriage or to the recognition of a de facto union.

**Article 12 (Acquisition by Marriage or De Facto Union)**

1. An alien married to an Angolan citizen or living with an Angolan citizen in a recognized de facto union may acquire Angolan citizenship on request.
2. An alien married to or living in a recognized de facto union with an Angolan citizen and who has lost his/her previous citizenship by reason of the marriage or recognition of said union may also acquire Angolan citizenship.
3. The declaration of invalidity or annulment of the marriage or de facto union does not prejudice the citizenship acquired by the spouse or companion who entered the union in good faith.

**Article 13. (Acquisition of Citizenship by Naturalization)**

1. The Ministry of Justice may grant Angolan citizenship to an alien who requests it and who, at the time of the request, satisfies all the following conditions:
  - a) He/she must be an adult in the eyes of Angolan law and the law of his/her country of origin;
  - b) He/she must have been a regular and habitual resident of Angola for at least 10 years;
  - c) He/she must offer guarantees of moral and civic integration into Angolan society;
  - d) He/she must be capable of governing his/her conduct and of earning his/her livelihood.
2. The People's Assembly may bestow Angolan citizenship on a foreign citizen who has rendered outstanding service to the country.
3. Angolan citizenship by naturalization, as provided in No.1, is granted at the request of the interested party, in an organized procedure established by regulation.

**Chapter IV.**

**Loss and Recovery of Citizenship**

**Article 14. (Loss of Citizenship)**

1. Loss of citizenship will be incurred by:
  - a) Those who voluntarily acquire foreign citizenship and indicate that they do not wish to be citizens of Angola;
  - b) Those who, without authorization by the People's Assembly, hold positions in foreign governments or who agree to perform services that might affect the higher interests of the Angolan State;

c) Minor children of Angolan citizens, born abroad, who have dual citizenship by reason of their birth place, if, on reaching legal adulthood, they renounce their Angolan citizenship.

2. Naturalized Angolan citizens will incur the loss of citizenship in the following circumstances:

- a) Conviction of a crime against the external security of the state;
- b) Service in the armed forces of a foreign state;
- c) Acquisition of citizenship by falsification or any other fraudulent means, presenting false documents or misleading the competent authorities.

**Article 15. (Recovery of Citizenship)**

1. When Angolan citizenship acquired under the Law of 11 November 1975 and Law No. 8/84, of 7 February has been lost by reason of a declaration of will by the parents during the individual's minority, citizenship may be recovered by deliberation of the People's Assembly, if the interested party has maintained an established residence in Angolan territory for at least five years.

**Chapter V.**

**Opposition to Acquisition or Recovery of Citizenship**

**Article 16. (Bases)**

Opposition to the acquisition or recovery of Angolan citizenship may be based on:

- a) The manifest lack of any actual ties with Angolan society;
- b) Conviction of a crime punishable by a prison term of more than eight years, under the terms of Angolan law;
- c) Conviction of a crime against the internal or external security of the Angolan state.

**Article 17. (Legitimacy)**

1. The right of opposition is exercised by the Public Ministry, which may lodge an appeal with the People's Supreme Tribunal within six months of the statement of intent on which acquisition or recovery of citizenship depends.
2. It is the obligation of all the authorities and the option of all citizens to inform the Public Ministry of the facts to which the preceding article refers.

**Chapter VI.**

**Registration and Proof of Citizenship**

**Article 18. (Facts Subject to Registration)**

1. All acts and facts determining the attribution, acquisition, loss, and recovery of citizenship must be entered in the appropriate register in the Central Records Conservatory.
2. The preceding number does not apply to the attribution of citizenship through the registration of birth in the Angolan civil register or the acquisition of citizenship through adoption, simply by effect of the law.
3. The acts to which No. 1 of this Article refers are entered into the record at the request of the interested parties.

**Article 19 (Declaration of Nationality)**

1. Declarations of nationality substantiating an expression of intent to obtain Angolan citizenship may be presented before Angolan diplomatic or consular agents and are informally recorded, based on the necessary documents, which are forwarded to the Central Records Conservatory.

2. The mere consular inscription or record does not, in itself, constitute title to Angolan citizenship.

**Article 20 (Statement of Citizenship)**

All information referring to the attribution, acquisition, loss, or recovery of citizenship is always noted on the birth record of the interested party.

**Article 21 (Birth Records of Children of Aliens)**

1. When a child is born in Angola to foreign citizens or to parents of unknown nationality, the birth record filed in Angolan archives must include this information.

2. For purposes of the preceding number, reference to foreign or unknown nationality must, if possible, be substantiated by documentation demonstrating that neither of the parents is an Angolan citizen.

**Article 22. (Establishment of Affiliation or Adoption Subsequent to the Registration of Birth)**

When affiliation is established subsequent to the registration of birth of an alien born in Angola or adopted by decree, the judicial decision or act establishing said affiliation or the adoption decree, as well as the respective notation on the birth record, must include mention of the nationality of the natural parents or the Angolan citizenship of the adoptive parents.

**Article 23. (Proof of Native Citizenship)**

1. The native Angolan citizenship of individuals born in Angolan territory to an Angolan mother or father is proved by the birth record, which bears no notation to the contrary.

2. The Angolan nationality of individuals born abroad is proved, depending on the case, by the registration of the declaration on which the attribution rests or by notation on the birth record entered in the Angolan civil registry.

**Article 24. (Proof of Acquisition or Loss of Citizenship)**

1. The acquisition or loss of citizenship is verified by the respective registers or the resulting notations entered on the birth record.

2. Proof of acquisition of citizenship by adoption is applicable to No. 1 of the preceding article.

**Article 25. (Recommendations of the Conservator of Central Records)**

The conservator of central records is competent to issue opinions on all questions of nationality, specifically, those which may be submitted to him by consular agents in cases of doubt as to the Angolan nationality of the individual requesting consular registration or inscription.

**Article 23 [as published] (Certificate of Citizenship)**

1. Independent of the existence of any record, the conservator of central records may, at the request of the interested parties, issue certificates of Angolan citizenship.

2. The certificate will have no probative force of any kind if there is no record of the citizenship of the bearer.

**Chapter VII****Disputed Citizenship****Article 27 (Legitimacy)**

Any acts relative to the attribution, acquisition, loss, or recovery of Angolan citizenship may be appealed by the directly interested parties and by the Public Ministry.

**Article 28. (Competent Court)**

The Civil and Administrative Chamber of the People's Supreme Tribunal is competent to consider the appeals to which the preceding article refers.

**Article 29. (Conflict of Angolan and Foreign Nationality)**

Any other citizenship attributed to an Angolan citizen will not be recognized, nor will it have any effect within the internal legal system.

**Article 30. (Conflicting Foreign Nationalities)**

When two or more foreign countries have competing claims to the nationality of an individual, the prevailing nationality will be that of the state on whose territory the individual maintains his habitual residence or, failing this, the state with which he maintains the closest ties.

**Chapter VIII. (Final Dispositions)****Article 31. (Restoration of Nationality by Effects of This Law)**

Angolans who lost their Angolan citizenship by reason of the provisions of Article 9, No. 2, of Law 8/84, of 7 February, may reacquire native Angolan citizenship on the date the present law goes into effect, unless they state that they do not wish to be Angolan.

**Article 32. (Legislation Revoked)**

Law No. 8/84, of 7 February, is hereby revoked, without prejudice to the effects produced while it was in force and those of the Law of 11 November 1975.

**Article 33. (Regulation)**

The Council of Ministers shall decide on the present law within 180 days from the date of publication.

**Article 34. (Resolution of Questions)**

Any questions that arise in the interpretation and application of the present law shall be resolved by the Council of Ministers.

**Article 35. (Entry into effect)**

1. This law will enter into effect on the evening of its publication in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA.

2. Until the regulation to which Article 33 refers is published, the regulatory standards approved in Decree No. 1/86, of 11 January, shall apply, unless they are contrary to the provisions of the present law.

Read and approved by the People's Assembly. So published.

Luanda, March 1991

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

**\* Minister of Industry on Sector's Deficiencies**

91AF0819A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 17 Feb 91 p 3

[Interview with Industry Minister Justino Fernandes, by Graca Campos and Luis Junio, in Windhoek, date not given: "Nation's Industry Needs \$400 Million per Year"]

[Text] Shortly before the start of another working session in Windhoek, where he was representing the Angolan Government at the annual Advisory Conference of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], Industry Minister Justino Fernandes was able to spare a few moments to talk with two Angolan journalists who were also in Windhoek to cover the conference.

The interview was necessarily brief, but long enough to learn about the action program of the new minister of industry and the goals which he proposes to achieve at short and medium range. This is the topic addressed on this page today.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] Mr. Minister, what are your main concerns at this time?

[Fernandes] You know that industry is experiencing immense problems throughout the productive sector of the country, and they arise primarily from the distortions in our economic and financial system, distortions which the Government Action Program [PAG] is attacking at this time.

It is well known that the low production rates are clearly linked to the difficulty in supplying the raw materials for the companies, to problems in replacing industrial equipment, and also to an industrial policy that is incompatible with the country's present circumstances.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] Of course, but as the new minister, how do you propose to attack and, if possible, overcome the problems you spoke of?

[Fernandes] The ideas are not just those of the new minister. There is a Government Action Program and the principal concerns of the Ministry of Industry are included in that program. Within the PAG, the Ministry of Industry has recommended action along three major lines. The first is directly linked to relaunching production of essential goods; that is, products that will quickly replace imported products and solve the problems of our people. Here I am referring specifically, for example, to the food sector, foodstuffs, bakeries, light industry for the manufacture of shoes, clothing, textiles, etc. I am referring to heavy

industry in support of the development of agriculture. So our principle line is the substitution for imports, producing the items that our people need most.

The second leg is support to small industrial activity. In a country such as ours, which depends on processing the raw materials from the agricultural sector, the primary nucleus of development must be the medium-sized company, and our primary interest lies here. At this time, we have a packet of documents regarding support to small private business activity.

We are in the final stages of drafting the organic statutes of the Institute in Support of Small and Medium Industry—an autonomous organ that will help small manufacturers who wish to resume their activity. At this time we are also creating the IDI, the Industrial Development Institute, a agency which will basically draft industrial development policy. We have the IMI [expansion not given] which will be our industrial maintenance enterprise in support of small industry. In the future, we will also launch a quality control institute. This is our second leg: support to small and medium industrial activity. And this is as it should be, because our business class is still weak and cannot develop without real support. The sector must be supported because, to be honest, in this first phase, small and medium industry is the primary nucleus that can ensure rapid development, not to ignore, obviously, the existing large state and private companies.

The third leg of our program is related to the reorganization of industry. This is where the policy of alliances comes in. By this I mean that at this time, through the Office of Business Reorganization, we have already surveyed and assessed the situation of the industrial enterprises and we are now in the process of implementing the policy of alliances, cutting out everything that does not belong in the state sector, creating mixed companies with some Angolan and foreign partners—at this time any investment of foreign capital is welcome, because we are in difficult economic and financial straits.

Incidentally, as in any part of the world, industrial development requires an injection of foreign capital, and with this policy of alliances we can form private companies, mixed companies, cooperatives, and other forms of association that can offer reciprocal advantages.

These are the three major lines that we have in mind for developing the nation's industry.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] To rehabilitate our industry will require a great deal of money, which the government says it does not have. How are we to do it?

[Fernandes] The problem here, as you know, is that we have imported many goods, some considered unnecessary, some not, that we can produce in this country. What we must do right now is make a complete study regarding substitution for imports. For example, at this time we are working with the Bank on what we call the Production and Investments Program, an integrated program of investment and production. We are seeking to determine, for example, what the national breweries will need in order to

produce eight million liters of beer, to determine how much beer we are importing, to determine if the Angolan breweries could replace imported beer if they had enough resources. It is a very specific study, which is being conducted in conjunction with the Trade Ministry and the Bank. The money is there—not so much as we would have liked, true—but we must make more rational use of this money. It often happened that a ceiling was assigned to a ministry and, in turn, the ministry would say: "I have this many millions and I am going to parcel it out in dribs and drabs to the various industries." Now the philosophy is a little different; we are seeking to substitute domestic goods for all or some imported goods, giving the companies the funds they need for their development.

As you know, we import great quantities of beer, while our breweries are virtually idle. Why not cut back on imports and use the money to put the breweries in operation? The same thing applies to other sectors of our economy. We are working to substitute for imports and I think we are going to see results at medium range.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] Do you have some idea of the sums spent annually to import raw materials for industry?

[Fernandes] I can tell you that, to function fully, the nation's industry needs \$400 million a year.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] How much is spent annually on imported beer and how much money is allocated to the nation's beer industry?

[Fernandes] I would rather not go into overall import figures. The Trade Ministry might be able to supply the data that you asked me about. But I can say that in 1989 we had about \$5 million for the beer industry as a whole. If we divide this by five production units—and it is not divided equally—it would come to \$1 million a year for each brewery. But the import figures are much higher than this.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] Let us go back a little to the business reorganization program. It is said that the package is ready, but is not being implemented. Is the government hesitating?

[Fernandes] I can tell you that the business reorganization does not apply to the industrial sector alone. It covers all the nation's business. It includes agriculture, fishing, construction, and other sectors. The preliminary work is completed and at this time we are already discussing the criteria that should govern the privatization of state companies or their conversion into mixed companies. I can also tell you that before I left Luanda, the principal aspects of the criteria for the transfer of the companies were already being discussed in the Economic Commission of the CDS [Defense and Security Council].

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] Although the business reorganization program has not been approved as a whole, in the area of industry is there already some idea of the number of companies that could be transferred, and in precisely what areas?

[Fernandes] The reorganization program covers the entire state sector of business. Reorganizing a company does not necessarily mean privatizing it. The Ministry of Industry has already initiated a complex study and evaluation of the companies, which will lead to the definition of three distinct types of situations: reorganization of the company, keeping it in the state sector; transferring the exploitation of the company to private entities, but with title still held by the state; or privatizing the company.

This procedure is justified since, in our opinion, how efficiently the companies function has nothing to do with the question of ownership. It has to do with the improvement of the market and the conditions for competition. Many state companies have strong power over the market, without any acceptable justification, either from an economic or social standpoint. We are going to break up these monopolies, so as to increase competition between the various production units.

However, at the level of the small and medium companies, particularly local ones, the tendency will be toward privatization, so as not to strain the management capacity of the state.

In one of the last sessions, the Council of Ministers approved a group of legal documents clearly establishing the modes for transferring the small and medium companies. The process requires that the companies to be transferred be publicly announced at the appropriate time, so there is no justification for enumerating these companies now.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] In August 1989, in Lusaka, the SADCC approved a new industrial strategy to reduce the dependency on the importation of manufactured products. Will you tell us what has been done to achieve this goal?

[Fernandes] For some years now, the Ministry of Industry has been pursuing an import substitution program that calls for granting foreign exchange allowances for the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing companies instead of importing finished products. The program applies specifically to the food industries, bakeries, beverages, shoes, clothing, and textiles. However, the program ran up against the inadequate operating conditions of our industrial infrastructure (water and power supply) and the lack of investment in critical areas of production.

Hence, although funds were allocated, when available, for raw materials and parts, in the end it did not lead to an increase in supply. To the extent that the pressure of the foreign debt service is alleviated, we think it will be possible to introduce investments into the program to restore the industrial capacity that we need so much.

#### \* Kwanza-Norte Reports on Financial Situation

91AF0819B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 17 Feb 91 p 4

[Text] N'Dalatando—The financial situation of Kwanza-Norte Province was badly out of balance in 1990, as a result of the large volume of expenditures on the state books in relation to receipts.



In the Provincial Commission's annual report, to which the Angolan press agency Angop had access, treasury receipts came to 304,158,250 new kwanzas [NKZ], while expenditures were calculated at 301,947,983 NKZ.

In 1990, expenditures decreased by 13,383,365 NKZ, compared with fiscal year 1989, and receipts rose by 41,647,041.50 NKZ, but this did not represent any significant change in the situation.

On the page devoted to banking activity, the report noted a sharp drop in monetary circulation; among the reasons, it pointed to a considerable increase in the rate of savings and the poor productivity of many state companies.

Another reason was that the various state companies did not comply with the law regulating the standards for the handling of state funds.

Regarding credit operations, financing granted by the Bank for economic activities in Kwanza-Norte Province dropped to its lowest level: 20.7 million NKZ, a decline of 69.1 million NKZ from the previous year.

This decline is explained by the fact that credit was limited to support for small business activities and a very low volume for the state sector.

Thus, 11.2 million NKZ in credit went to the private sector and the state sector received 9.5 million NKZ.

At the end of 1990, the BNA [National Bank of Angola] had outstanding credits of 35,458,995 NKZ, as against 49,813,786 kwanzas at the end of 1989.

During 1990, the Bank registered the entry of 11,879,000 NKZ in securities and an outflow of 21,885,020 NKZ, and a balance of 111,303,685 NKZ as of December.

#### \* Aid to War-Displaced People in Huambo Detailed

91AF0771D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 12 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] With the creation of the Huambo Municipal Delegation of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs, social assistance to the people who have been displaced by the war and abandoned children has experienced, beginning in the last three months of last year, another impetus that has been worthy of praise at the provincial level.

In spite of the lack of a sufficient organized cadre, according to Delegate Norton Pedro Faustino in information recently supplied in this city to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the Huambo Municipal Delegation for Social Affairs has carried out, since July of last year, a series of activities that have helped to minimize the serious problems that people displaced by the war and abandoned children have been facing.

Outstanding among the activities carried out are the large number of visits to the refugee camps in which the needs of the approximately 40,000 people who have received medical attention have been analyzed.

Many problems still persist. Medical assistance among the people displaced by the war is almost nonexistent, and

therefore diseases continue to take on alarming proportions and food is still inadequate, not to mention clothing.

In the 10 concentration camps under the control of the Huambo Municipal Delegation for Social Affairs, suffering is obvious. Many of the people being assisted confessed to our reporters that the only meal that they get is lunch, because, according to them, to talk about dinner or "mat-abicho" [a type of homemade liquor] is "to dream big."

"The situation is really worrisome and it was because of this fact that we held a meeting with the adjunct Provincial Commissar for the Social Sphere from whom we received guarantees of aid that will tend to minimize the problems of the afflicted," said Norton Faustino, who commented likewise on the lack of a single vehicle at the disposition of the Municipal Delegation for Social Affairs.

Obviously, this is not an insignificant situation. The matter cries out for an immediate solution, given the consequences that it has caused.

During the brief visit that our reporters paid to some camps, we witnessed incredible things: sudden deaths and the lamentable state of disrepair of the dormitories that are making even more acute the already terrible state of health of the displaced people.

In cooperation with a nongovernmental British institution called "Save the Children," Social Affairs at the level of the province of Huambo has carried out many activities that have made it possible to soften, in at least a minimal way, the precarious living conditions that the victims of war and drought have been facing. Hoes, seeds, and cooking material have been delivered to all the people who have been displaced by the war.

"Save the Children," whose representative in our country is of Portuguese nationality, is not only helping the people displaced by the war, but also is supporting other emergency programs in which our government is unlikely to participate.

With help from the above-mentioned institution, the Huambo Municipal Delegation for Social Affairs has successfully managed to increase the system of crop cultivation in the 10 concentration camps for the displaced people. As it was guaranteed to us by the municipal delegate, everything is almost ready to go because the equipment and the seeds have already been delivered to the afflicted. The only thing that is lacking is fertilizer.

The problems of the abandoned children continue. Nothing specific has yet been done to assure a bright future for them.

"On the board of advisors of the Provincial Delegation of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs, we reached the conclusion that we should create professional centers where the abandoned children could study and learn the professions as befits their talent," said Norton Faustino in justifying what has been done to minimize the problems that the abandoned children are facing.

However, the municipal delegate for Social Affairs said that in some cases, certain criticisms of which they are the target

are not fair, because, as he pointed out, not all the orphaned children are under the guardianship of Social Affairs.

Social Affairs, as he said, works in cooperation with the Municipal and Communal Commissariats, and only after the commissariats express their concern about the children do they come under the purview of Social Affairs.

### Botswana

#### \* Guidelines for Namibia Repatriation Cited

9EAF0865C Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Feb 91 p 4

[Article by Olekanye Paul]

[Text] (BOPA)—Government is currently compiling guidelines which would assist Batswana of Namibian origin, who wish to return to Namibia, with necessary information for their return. District Commissioner for Ngamiland, Mr Joachim Hulela, said last week.

Addressing a series of kgotla meetings in Ngamiland last week Thursday, Mr Hulela disclosed that the decision to compile guidelines was reached last December during a meeting at the Office of the President in Gaborone.

He said a number of alternatives were considered before resorting to the compilation of the guidelines and that the guidelines are intended to assist those who wish to migrate to Namibia so that they would not have to resort to lawyers and incur expenses.

Mr Hulela further explained that the guidelines will contain information needed by both the Botswana and Namibian governments, so that there will be no problem in preparing for departures.

Mr Hulela said the issue of those Batswana of Namibian origin who wish to return to Namibia is an old and genuine one and advised those who wish to migrate to Namibia to make necessary preparations.

Botswana has a constitutional and international obligation to protect all of its citizens and foreign nationals who have lawfully entered the country but said all citizens owe allegiance to the Botswana government and are under obligation to obey Botswana laws.

Foreigners are also required to obey and respect the laws of Botswana, he further cautioned.

Mr Hulela revealed that some people have threatened to cross the border into Namibia, if the Botswana government does not take action and "I have always told them that it is possible to do so at their own risk but they would be stateless."

Mr Hulela added that to be stateless or belong to no country is worse than being a refugee, adding that there is no organisation in the world which caters for such people.

"Therefore," he said, "all law abiding citizens of Botswana who wish to migrate to Namibia will be given the opportunity to be accepted by the Namibian government before they sign forms denouncing their Botswana citizenship.

He warned that the notion commonly held by some people that they are citizens of Namibia residing in Botswana is "a blurred vision of reality" because only those persons who were born in Namibia and migrated to Botswana can claim Namibian citizenship by birth.

#### \* Power Corporation Linked To Neighboring Grids

9EAF0865A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 22 Feb 91 p 36

[Text] The Botswana Power Corporation generates 90 percent of Botswana's electricity requirements thanks to the addition of the Morupule thermal power station.

Previously, the country was heavily dependent on electricity imported from South Africa.

Botswana remains hooked up to the South African national grid, but uses it mostly as a backup measure, reports an article printed in AFRICAN BUSINESS.

The first phase of the Morupule thermal power station, costing P[pula]250-million, was commissioned in February 1987.

It comprises three 33 MW turbo alternators.

The second phase, completed in 1989, added a fourth 33 MW unit.

Under a SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] energy project, a 220 kV transmission line is to link the Botswana national grid to the Zimbabwe national grid.

The first part of the line, from Morupule to Francistown, is now complete, and the next phase extends the line to Bulawayo.

A further transmission line, completed in 1988, links the Zambian national grid to Botswana's northern town of Kasane.

Work was completed last year on a transmission line running from the existing national grid at Francistown to the new town of Sowa, purpose-built for the Sua Pan soda-ash project.

According to AFRICAN BUSINESS, construction is underway to extend the national grid to the Tuli Block Farms irrigation scheme, on the south African border using water from the Limpopo River.

### Mauritius

#### \* CAM To Join PT/PMSD Alliance

9EAF0799C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Mar 91 p 4

[Article by Jean-Max Baya: "Mr. Yousouf Mohamed: 'CAM May Serve as a Wet Blanket in Some Districts'"; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Excerpt] "The CAM [Muslim Action Committee] is strong enough to face the elections alone in some districts, but it expects to participate in the PT/PMSD [Labor Party/Mauritian Social Democratic Party] alliance that

will be headed by Dr. Navin Ramgoolam." This is in essence what Mr. Yousouf Mohamed announced yesterday at a press conference during which he commented on the Gulf war, Dr. Navin Ramgoolam's accession to the post of leader of the Labor Party (PT), the Bhorra affair, and the Muslim Personal Law, among other topics.

Commenting on the political situation, the CAM leader said that his party welcomes Dr. Navin Ramgoolam's assumption of the leadership of the PT with satisfaction and he assessed the speech delivered by Dr. Ramgoolam at the recent PT congress. "We wish him good luck as the head of the PT and we will help him to successfully carry out his mission and realize his platform based on equality and a government based on merit as specified at the PT congress," Mr. Mohamed said.

He expressed the wish that the PT/PMSD Alliance would also be extended to include the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] and the CAM. However, Mr. Mohamed announced that, in the event that the CAM should not succeed in participating in the alliance for one reason or another, his party will nominate three candidates in District No. 3, three in No. 15, two in No. 2, and one candidate in District No. 4. Alluding to the role the CAM had played in the Vacoas/Phoenix by-election, which deprived the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] of a victory, Mr. Mohamed maintained that his party controls a majority of the electorate in the above-mentioned districts and that it is sure it can win in Districts Nos. 2 and 3 while adversely affecting the other parties in numbers 4 and 15.

Speaking of the Gulf war, the leader of the CAM declared that it is obvious that Saddam Husayn could not have fought a coalition of 29 countries alone, but that, "in spite of everything, he continues to be a symbol to the Arab nation for standing up to the imperialist forces, whose objective is to permit Israel to continue to be a dominant nation in this part of the world." In connection with this, Mr. Mohamed declared that the CAM defends and will continue to defend the Palestinian cause. He was asked about the reasons that had moved MMM/MSM [Mauritian Socialist Movement] leaders to expect to be at the Plaine-Verte meeting last week [as published] to serve as the defenders of the Palestinians, whereas Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Claude de l'Estrac and Mr. Paul Berenger, he said, had adopted the same language as President Bush throughout the Gulf war in asserting that settlement of the Gulf crisis could not be linked with that of the Palestinian problem. [passage omitted]

#### \* MMM Seeks Support of IOC on Diego Garcia

91AF0799D Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
8 Mar 91 p 14

[Article: "Mauritian Sovereignty Over Diego Garcia and the Chagos; MMM: 'Let IOC Chiefs of State Lend Their Support to Mauritius'"]

[Text] Through the voices of its secretary general, Mr. Paul Berenger, and its chairman, Mr. D. Fokeer, the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] has asked that the question of Mauritian sovereignty over Diego Garcia

be seriously considered at the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) chiefs of state summit meeting to be held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, and it emphasized that the IOC should lend its support to Mauritius in the latter's fight to recover the Chagos Archipelago.

As far as disputed Saya de Malha is concerned, the MMM leaders are of the opinion that there is no disagreement among the partners of the government majority since Mauritius has specifically stated that it has given up nothing regarding our sovereignty over the Saya de Malha Banks. The MMM secretary general nevertheless admitted that they are still under dispute between the two governments because the Seychelles also claims these fishing banks.

The MMM is of the opinion that the IOC chiefs of state meeting that is to be held starting next week in Antananarivo, Madagascar, is the ideal forum for Mauritius' obtaining support from its partners for the purpose of strengthening its claim to Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. The MMM leaders are of the opinion that, now that the Gulf war is over, Great Britain and the United States can initiate a dialogue with Mauritius on this question of sovereignty.

At the international level, the secretary general of the MMM is of the opinion that some members of the United Nations are abusing their veto power and he feels that the United Nations should be able to provide itself with the means for making [other parties] respect its decisions and other resolutions. Mr. Berenger declared that Mauritius ought to associate itself with the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement for the purpose of introducing certain reforms into the UN Security Council.

## Zambia

#### \* UNIP Bids To Remove 5 From Parliament

91AF0867C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
19 Feb 91 pp 1, 3

[Text] UNIP [United National Independence Party] has filed a suit against members of Parliament who resigned from the party to join the MMD [Movement for a Multiparty Democracy] to vacate their seats as members of the National Assembly.

Party Secretary-General Cde Grey Zulu for UNIP filed the suit through legal counsel Mr Sebastian Zulu. The ruling party wants former Party secretary-general and MP [Member of Parliament] for Solwezi east Mr Humphrey Mulemba, former decentralisation minister of State and MP for Kabwata Mr Michael Sata and former Defence minister and MP for Siavonga Mr Frederick Hapunda, to give up their seats as they had publicly announced their resignation from UNIP to join the Movement for Multi-party Democracy.

The three MPs did not comply with regulation four of the UNIP constitution which requires them to give three months notice of their resignation to their party branches.

Mr Zulu wants the Speaker Mr Fwanyanga Mulikita to declare the defendants as having lost their seats and stop attending the National Assembly.

In another case in the Livingstone High Court before Mr Justice Wamulungwe Mainga, Cde Zulu wants Mazabuka MP Mr Bennie Mwiinga and Mr Joshua Lumina for Chikankata constituency after resigning from UNIP to be declared nonmembers of Parliament and let them vacate their seats.

In their petition the two are asking the court to restrain the Speaker from ejecting them from the House despite their resignation from the ruling party to join MMD.

Mr Mwiinga said he had received a letter from the chambers signed by the clerk of the House Mr A. Yumba asking him to confirm whether he had resigned from UNIP shortly after Cde Zulu was reported in Kasama considering for defectors from UNIP to lose their seats in the House.

Mr Mwiinga said he was surprised about the letter because he did not expect the Secretary-General to give orders to the Speaker of the House.

He replied to the letter but original copies of the letters had disappeared from his office.

He contended that after he and Mr Lumina left UNIP they had been harassed and prevented from attending public meetings even though they still represented people who voted for them in their areas.

Mr Lumina admitted he quit UNIP in his reply to the clerk of the National Assembly.

They contend that article 71 (2)(B) which Parliament could cite to have them removed from their seats, he declared null and void as it contravened fundamental rights recognised under articles 23 and 25 of the Republican constitution.

Making submissions for the petitioners, MMD legal sub-committee chairman Mr Levi Mwanawasa contended that nominated MPs ceased constitutionally to be members of the National Assembly following the repeal of article 64 of the republican constitution.

The two issues have been raised for the determination of the court.

Mr Mwanawasa asked whether it was lawful for persons nominated as MPs before the enactment of the Constitution (Amendment) Act 1990 number 20 to continue holding office following the amendment of article 64 of the constitution. And if such persons could hold office as prime minister, Cabinet minister or minister of State lawfully having regard to the provisions of article 48 (5) of the constitution.

Mr Mwanawasa put it to the court that clause 3 of the Bill repeals and replaces article 64 to provide for 150 elected members and omits the provision relating to nominated MPs.

He said that the intention was clearly to abolish the office of the nominated MPs.

Mr Mwanawasa said that this would be the only fair and harmonious way of interpreting articles 64 and 66 when President Kaunda gave assent to the Bill on 17 December last year.

He assumed that article 48(5) was not in dispute, so that holders of offices of prime minister, minister and minister of State who were nominated MPs of the National Assembly ceased to hold office lawfully on that day.

The attorney general has been quoted in the Press as saying that article 74(6) of the constitution extended the life of nominated MPs to the date when Parliament next dissolves.

The article relates to constituencies and elections of the members of the National Assembly, as nominated members represented no constituency and were not involved in elections, so the provision had no application.

Articles 13, 22, 23 and 25 of the constitution guarantee to the petitioners the right, without discrimination on account of their political affiliation or opinion, to freedoms of expression and assembly and of association and to protection against any law which is discriminatory either in itself or in its effect.

Consequently to the extent that article 67(C) and 71(2)(B) purport to abrogate those rights, they should be declared ineffectual and therefore invalid.

The hearing was adjourned to this morning.

#### \* ZCTU Charges UNIP Lacks Economic Plan

91AF0868B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
16 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] has charged that UNIP [United National Independence Party] has no economic plan apart from the 1985-1995 programme which it has abandoned.

ZCTU secretary-general, Mr Newstead Zimba said what UNIP claimed to be its economic programme was the restructuring and adjustment blueprint imposed on the Government by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

He was commenting on the reaction of the UNIP chairman of elections and publicity Cde Joseph Mutale who said there was nothing new in the manifesto released by the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD).

Cde Mutale said that MMD policies were either those copied from UNIP or abandoned by it.

Mr Zimba said the policies which UNIP was following brought poverty and disease. "All the programmes of UNIP were directed towards the attainment of Humanism through socialism. Even their social services programmes were oriented towards that achievement," he said.

UNIP was reacting to a synopsis of the document which was yet to be debated at the national convention of MMD. "The document was leaked and not officially presented. It was still in its raw form."



Mr Zimba said Cde Mutale should find a better way of defending UNIP.

It was wrong for Cde Mutale to say that if the economic policies of MMD were implemented multinational companies would run most of the businesses.

"It is UNIP which is courting the multinational companies most of which are here," he said.

The MMD, he said, had lawyers, economists and industrialists who would restructure the economy on better lines.

#### **\* MMD Members Arrested for Illegal Meeting**

91AF0867B Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
25 Feb 91 p 1

[Text] Twenty members of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) in Kafue have been picked up for allegedly holding an illegal meeting.

Provincial police chief Mr Hobson Simasiku confirmed yesterday that his men pounced on the supporters of the MMD on Saturday after a tip off.

"We have arrested 12 men and eight women, all members of the MMD because they held an unlawful assembly," he said.

He would not say who was to address the gathering in a place called Shibalala. They are expected to appear in court today.

And former national chairman of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) Mr Benedict Chikoti was on Saturday elected Ndola district chairman for the MMD.

Mr Chikoti beat four others in the heavily contested elections and will be assisted by Mr John Mwansa Kapapi of Atlas Copco as his vice chairman.

Both Mr Chikoti and Mr Kapapi held the same posts in the interim committee and Mr Davison Chisunka retained his post of secretary while Mr Peter Kaoma was elected vice secretary.

Mr Michael Kasonde also retained his post of treasurer and his vice is Mr Vincent Ngosa.

The proprietor of Steps Bibis Disco Mr Terence Findlay is the new publicity secretary after beating the incumbent Mr Obed Mateo and his vice is a Mr Chipasha.

Steps Bibis Disco manager Mr Godfrey Mwambazi won the post of district youth chairman after beating 15 others while the post of youth secretary went to Mr Chris Kangwa. Ms Nkumbula will take charge of women affairs.

Meanwhile, as the convention for the MMD nears, more aspirants have come up and announced they are contesting eight posts including that of vice president.

It was learnt in Lusaka that son of veteran politician the late Mr Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, Baldwin, declared at the weekend that he will contest for vice presidency.

Former minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Michael Sata who is going to contest for chairman of local government housing and environment confirmed the announcement.

Former member of the Central Committee in UNIP [United National Independence Party] Mr Vernon Mwaanga is going to battle for the top post in international relations. Mr Mwaanga is in charge of public relations and publicity in the MMD.

Mazabuka Member of Parliament Mr Bennie Mwiinga will contest the post of chairman of mining and mineral resources while another MMD member Ms Katongo Maine will have a slot at the national women affairs.

#### **\* Wina Warns UNIP To Await MMD Report**

91AF0868A Lusaka *SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA*  
in English 24 Feb 91 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) has warned the UNIP [United National Independence Party] Government against implementing submissions to the constitutional commission before its report is out.

Issuing the warning, MMD interim chairman Mr Arthur Wina described as "incorrect" the assumption by UNIP that the terms of reference given to the commission should necessarily be the ones on which the Third Republic would be based.

He said already the proposal that the new government should have ministers appointed by the president from outside Parliament was not acceptable to the MMD as was the one for the seven-year presidential term.

Mr Wina said that his party had been concerned about the delay in appointing a commission to delimit the 150 constituencies which would be the basis for the October multi-party elections.

The MMD was however relieved that the delimitation exercise was now being done and "we fully welcome the move" to appoint a commission for this exercise.

He said that one of the MMD's major worries was that some submissions to the commission were being implemented before the report of the commission's findings was out.

"Supposing the constitutional commission recommends that the Third Republic should have a Parliament of 200 constituencies or 100 what is going to be the position of the Government?" he asked.

According to Mr Wina the question of the number of constituencies in the next Parliament should either have waited for the commission's report or should have been made in consultation with other opposition parties, in particular the MMD.

"Nevertheless, we hope the delimitation exercise will be completed to enable the MMD to start selection of its parliamentary candidates based on the new constituencies."



He made it clear that despite the "lack of consultation" on the part of UNIP Government, the MMD would make its own submissions to the delimitation commission.

And an evangelist will contest the forthcoming presidential and general elections on an MMD ticket because he feels that the party has the blessing of God to steer the country back to prosperity.

Mr Stanley Kristator of the Pentecostal Assemblies of God in Ndota announced his intentions to the SUNDAY TIMES saying, "I will be standing for the post of committee chairman of information and publicity in the MMD at the convention on 27 February."

Posts at district level for the MMD were heavily contested yesterday in Ngola.

Voters converged behind F.K. Supermarket in the city centre where the exercise took place as early as 0600 hours and up to about 1800 when the voting was forced to stop.

At Press time, they were still counting the votes.

### Zimbabwe

#### \* Industry Output, Cost Figures Released

91AF0866B Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
(Mining Supplement) in English 22 Feb 91 p 2

[Text] The latest figures received from the Ministry of Mines show that for the eight month period to August 1990, the value of mineral output was \$838.34 million.

In nominal terms this is 7.6 percent higher than the value of output for the same period last year, reports the First Merchant Bank.

During the period, 10,722 kilograms of gold worth \$313.8 million were produced, 7,250 tonnes of nickel valued at \$140.7 million, 106,572 tonnes of asbestos valued at \$94.4 million and 9,866 tonnes of copper worth \$55.6 million.

As from 1 November 1990, electricity charges for various consumers increased by up to 37 percent. Official sources report that the adjustment in tariff levels was long overdue as one of the legal covenants in the loan agreement with the World Bank, requires Zesa [Zimbabwe Electric Supply Authority] to raise at least 40 percent of their capital requirements.

The increases in rail charges also increased the operating costs for their thermal power stations.

For low capacity commercial industrial and mining consumers and agriculture with up to 300kVA supply capacity, their fixed monthly minimum charge is now \$15.

Energy consumption for commercial, industrial and mining, and for agriculture will now cost 8.4 cents and 8.52 cents respectively.

High capacity commercial, industrial and mining, and agriculture consumers, exceeding 300kVA supply capacity, now have a fixed monthly minimum payment of \$22.50. High capacity consumers will now pay 2.15 cents per kWh during peak load hours and 1.88 cents per kWh at other times.

Figures from the Ministry of Energy reveal that Zimbabwe imported 216,637 cubic metres of oil in 1989.

The fuel budget for the year ended June 1991 was originally set at \$385 million, but the Minister of Energy revealed that the figure is now expected to be about \$935 million because of increased prices caused by the Gulf War.

A ministry spokesman confirmed reports that work on the construction of additional strategic oil tanks was in progress.

## Ghana

### Tense Situation at Togo Border Outlined

AB1004215791 Accra Domestic Service in English  
2000 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] Thousands of travelers are stranded at the Aflao border following the closure of the Togo side of the border by the Togolese authorities. The decision has brought to halt commercial activities at the border. Although the Togolese authorities have given no reason for their action, it is believed that it is in connection with current antigovernment demonstrations in the country.

According to our correspondent, in the early hours of yesterday, the demonstrators marched to the border and set fire to the erected barbed wire dividing Ghana and Togo, apparently to enable them to enter Ghana in case of attacks by the Togolese security agencies. This is believed to have forced the authorities to unilaterally close their side of their border while Togolese soldiers remain on patrol.

According to the commander of the Aflao border unit of the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service, Mr. (Saraw Mensah), customs personnel have intensified patrol at the border to ensure peace on the Ghanaian side.

### Government Concerned About Togo

AB1004220091 Accra Domestic Service in English  
2000 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, today held discussions with the charge d'affaires of the Republic of Togo on the tense situation which has developed along the Ghana-Togo border as a result of continued public unrest in Togo.

In a statement, the government said the situation has become compounded by threats by heavily armed Togolese troops massed along the border to shoot at demonstrators who have crossed into Ghana. Such actions, which can result in the loss of Ghanaian lives and the destruction of Ghanaian property, are clearly intended to create an international incident which will enable the Togolese authorities to call for external assistance in dealing with an internal unrest and the usual false picture of Ghanaian involvement.

The government does not wish to be thrown into the situation in Togo and has, accordingly, expressed to the Togolese Government its grave concern about this development and its responsibility to protect human lives and property on Ghanaian soil. The government has (?thus) appealed to the Togolese authorities to exercise restraint and not resort to any action which will violate international law and undermine the brotherly relations between the two countries and their peoples.

## Guinea

### Border Locality Reportedly Hit by Rocket 5 Apr

AB1104094091 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
0645 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] Here is an exclusive report from Gueckedou Prefecture. (?Indeed), a rocket, which was fired from the other side of the Mano River, fell at Nongoua [words indistinct] on a locality near Gueckedou, situated close to the Sierra Leonean border. No loss of life or property was reported, but a date is worth bearing in mind, namely, 5 April 1991. Indeed, it was on that day that Gueckedou was hit by a rocket fired by Charles Taylor's troops. Tamba Neno has the details:

[Begin Neno recording] On Friday, 5 April at 1435, a rocket fired from the other side of the Mankonan [as heard] River in Sierra Leonean territory fell on Nongoua, a border subprefecture located 27 km away from Gueckedou. No losses of lives and property were reported. The debris of this rocket were recovered by our Armed Forces in the house of Mahamane Kourouma, a citizen living in (Oulfou-Oulfou) ward. Was this rocket fired by the Sierra Leonean military in difficulty at Koindu, or by Charles Taylor's rebels? That is the real question.

The security forces along the border did not fire back, but they succeeded in locating and seizing the antitank rocket launcher. According to latest reports, the Liberian rebels are still controlling Koindu, the most commercial town in the area. [Words indistinct] house to house looting, which actually means that it was a rapid [word indistinct]. [end recording]

## Liberia

### Taylor Denies Involvement in Border Attacks

AB1004191691 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 10 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The fighting in Sierra Leone between government forces and insurgents is apparently becoming internationalized. The Americans now say they are considering sympathetically a request for help by the Sierra Leone Government because they believe Charles Taylor's rebel [National] Patriotic Front [of Liberia—NPFL] in neighboring Liberia is involved in violating the border and crossing into Sierra Leone. In spite of denials, the Sierra Leone authorities insist Taylor is involved and have presented captured rebels to back up their assertions. On the line to Gbarnga, Robin White asked Charles Taylor for his reaction to the American statement:

[Begin recording] [Taylor] I want to get this very clear that lies are not going to solve the problems in this region. We are not—and I say not—involved in any military situation inside Sierra Leone, and you very well know that President Momoh admitted that his troops had entered Lofa Care and that they would be there to

secure that area. As president of this nation, I could not permit that, and I engaged in actions to remove, and we have successfully ejected, Sierra Leonean troops from our Liberian soil, and that is finished. The operation is over, the case is closed!

If the United States wants to supply arms and ammunition to President Momoh, I think it is a decision that the United States will have to take. I have no comments on that. If they are doing that because they think that I am involved in Sierra Leone, I think it is a very bad decision because we are not involved in Sierra Leone.

[White] And the Americans have all these satellites, they can look down and they see, you know, a tank, a car, you know, things as small as that moving. Surely they must have good information in order to assert that they think that you are involved in Sierra Leone.

[Taylor] Well, I will tell you something, Robin. I think that the Americans are the best. But if there is any satellite or anybody that is going to buy this lie from Momoh that we have attacked Sierra Leone with helicopter gunships, then I think they had better recall those satellites and bring them back to earth since they may not be working very well, because we have not attacked Sierra Leone with any helicopters, jet planes, or nothing. If President Momoh wants assistance because of some reason, he can get it without having to fabricate.

[White] Now, the Sierra Leoneans have put on display a couple of people who said that they were members of your organization—the two people were called Kalupe and Noah—now, do you know these two people?

[Taylor] Listen, I have got a country here with more than 2 million people under my control. Look! I am very concerned about Liberian citizens that are being arrested. Some of them I understand are being killed and imprisoned in Sierra Leone because President Momoh feels that we are involved in this thing. There is no such thing, and we cannot just sit by and permit Liberians to be humiliated, beaten, and imprisoned by Sierra Leone or its government because of some mere fabrication. But it is my duty to protect Liberian citizens wherever they are. And so I want to caution that government about its display of Liberian citizens and its humiliating actions against our citizens. We will not tolerate this, I mean, kind of behavior!

[White] One of them—Kalupe—he produced an identity card, showed an identity card, his identification card which said: Member of NPFL, and it apparently had your signature on it.

[Taylor] If the president of a nation has to sign an ordinary military I.D. card, you know what kind of country that is. You should be able to know the difference between a lie and the truth. How can I, as president of this nation, sign an individual I.D. card? Is that reasonable to you?

[White] So you deny it totally.

[Taylor] Of course, Robin! [end recording]

### National Conference Fails To Resume 9 Apr

*AB1004181491 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] The all-Liberian conference did not resume a sitting as planned at the Unification Center in Virginia yesterday. Rather, committees met behind closed doors. The conference, which is expected to resume this morning is [words indistinct] committees set up [words indistinct] the attention of the leadership of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia].

### Sets 12 Apr Deadline

*AB1004214891 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT  
10 Apr 91*

[Text] Monrovia, April 10 (AFP)—A national conference convening here since March 15 to find a lasting solution to Liberia's 15-month-old political crisis has set Friday [12 April] as the deadline to end the meeting and form a new interim government, conference sources said Wednesday.

However observers said it was possible the conference would not finish Friday because of new proposals on the structure of the interim government, put forward Wednesday by the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL).

No details of the proposals were given at the request of the INPFL delegation which asked that they be presented to a committee for study before being released to the full session of the conference.

Ambassador Herbert Bo, who chaired a session early Wednesday, said all efforts to meet with the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Charles Taylor, had failed.

Delegates agreed to issue a statement condemning Mr. Taylor for incursions by NPFL troops into neighboring Sierra Leone.

The conference, however, rejected suggestions by many speakers to bar the NPFL from participating in any future government.

More than 67 million dollars is needed to repatriate and settle Liberian refugees living in several West African countries, state news agency LINA said here.

LINA quoted interim planning minister Amelia Ward as saying programmes to help reunite families and ensure that returnees participated in the political process had been presented to the interim government for consideration.

She said the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and other donor agencies would make substantial contributions and work with Liberian authorities for the successful implementation of the program.

Mrs. Ward said the national plan of action would also include the careful assessment of returnees health status prior to their arrival or accommodation at ports of entry to avoid the outbreak of epidemics.

## Niger

### Contingent Returns Home From Saudi Arabia

AB1004140291 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Excerpt] After a five-month stay in Saudi Arabia, officers, noncommissioned officers, and paratroopers of the Niger 1st Intervention Battalion, returned to Niamey this morning. They were welcomed in an atmosphere of joy at the Niamey Airport. They had taken part in Operation Desert Storm. [passage omitted]

## Nigeria

### \* Paper Discusses Future of Open Ballot

91AF0792A Lagos THE GUARDIAN in English  
5 Feb 91 p 10

[Words in italics as published]

[Text] The news that the National Electoral Commission (NEC) is planning a national conference to help choose a future voting system came as a big surprise, in part pleasant and in part unpleasant. The pleasant part of the surprise is that we believe that conferences when held with an open mind and in a spirit of genuine search for a solution can provide vital information for reaching important decisions. The unpleasant part is that we also know that conferences can be used to legitimize a pre-determined set of decisions.

In this latter sense, the usefulness of a conference as a strategy for reaching important decisions depends on a number of factors, ranging from who wants the conference and why, who is invited or excluded, who is allowed to make public pronouncements about what conclusions were reached by the conference to what the body sponsoring the conference decides to make of the conference conclusions.

We are, for instance, surprised that the National Electoral Commission did not see the need for a national conference before it scrapped the constitutionally stipulated secret ballot system in preference to the controversial open ballot system. Can NEC reverse its stands on the open ballot on the basis of a national conference without appearing ridiculous to have so light-heartedly taken pro-open ballot position in the first instance? Is NEC therefore, likely to resist the temptation of using the conference to legitimise its established position by preventing a reversal of that position?

Can NEC, after the euphoria and enthusiasm with which it has embraced the open ballot, preside over a national conference that can dispassionately examine all sides of the controversy involved in the choice of a voting system for the nation?

Ordinarily, the decision on the voting system is too technical to be done on a *vox populi* basis. Presumably that was why NEC excluded the Nigerian people in the earlier decision to scrap the secret ballot system. But the presumed expertise on the basis of which NEC reached

that decision cannot be sustained in the face of contrary expert opinion based on available evidence and knowledge about voting behaviour, our political culture, and historical experience with the two voting systems. It is this that makes this afterthought clamour for public opinion very suspect. In any case, the deliberations of a national conference cannot be taken as the Nigerian citizens' opinion. It is only a referendum that can provide the latter.

These considerations make us justifiably surprised at NEC's demand for a national conference. Still, we affirm our belief in healthy exchange of views and rational persuasion as necessary inputs into effective policy making. Because of this, we would support a national conference on any national issue of importance.

However, the fact that conferences can be employed for a variety of purposes makes us less than enthusiastic about the value of a conference on open ballot. Our experience with the IMF and Political Bureau debates makes us even less excited about public debates. A nation that withstood the shock of a unilateral amendment of the law to permit open ballot elections can hardly be surprised by a decision to continue with it. So what is the conference supposed to achieve?

## Sierra Leone

### Troops Launch 'Fresh' Attack on Liberian Rebels

AB1004164991 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT  
10 Apr 91

[Report by Richard Nyberg]

[Text] Freetown, April 10 (AFP)—Sierra Leone troops have launched a fresh offensive to drive suspected Liberian rebels out of their country. African diplomats said here Wednesday.

They said fighting was most intense at Zimmi and Koindu, two key border towns in eastern Sierra Leone reportedly still under the control of rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

[A later report also datedlined Freetown, Paris AFP in English at 1705 GMT on 10 April cites military sources as saying on 10 April "Sierra Leone troops killed about 110 Liberian rebels." The report adds, "The rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) were killed in Poturu in eastern Sierra Leone on Tuesday."]

Military sources said about 60 people, mostly traders from the Fillah tribe from Guinea, were beheaded by NPFL forces on Monday and Tuesday in Koindu, an international market town bordering Liberia to the east and Guinea to the west.

Diplomats said an unspecified number of troop reinforcements were sent to Zimmi where the NPFL reportedly set up barricades and hoisted a red rebel flag.



They said rebels captured an armoured car from the Sierra Leone Army in recent clashes in the eastern Pujehun district.

The sources said a large number of West African nationals working as traders along the border had been evacuated Monday and Tuesday to Bo, the headquarters of Sierra Leone's southern province.

The sources also disclosed that Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh had on Wednesday asked Britain for military assistance to help beat back the rebel advance.

Rebels have been carrying out forays into Sierra Leone since March 23.

Sources said looting in eastern districts by rebels was continuing Wednesday but that government troops had gained ground in the Pujehun district.

Western diplomats said the overall military situation in the eastern district seemed chaotic, though reliable information was scarce. Most Sierra Leoneans on the streets of the capital rely on rumors, which the diplomats warn are mostly unfounded.

The NPFL denies that its forces were involved in fighting in Sierra Leone. On Monday, NPFL Foreign Affairs spokesman Ernest Eastman told journalists in the Ivory Coast capital Abidjan that the border problem had ended now that Sierra Leone troops had been driven out of Liberia.

Mr. Taylor charged last week that Sierra Leone forces had entered Liberia, an allegation denied by the Freetown government.

But most people here believe Mr. Taylor's version of events is highly improbable, especially after two captured rebels from border fighting told journalists Tuesday that they were NPFL fighters.

Mr. Taylor, whom one of them described as "untrustworthy," sent them into Sierra Leone for food, they said, adding that the NPFL chief wanted to destabilize Sierra Leone because a West African peacekeeping force which thwarted his political ambitions was based there.

The force, known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], uses Freetown's international airport and seaport to send supplies and personnel to the Liberian capital Monrovia.

Four Nigerian Alpha jets used against NPFL positions earlier in the conflict are still in Freetown.

In a statement Tuesday, the U.S. State Department also accused Mr. Taylor's forces of carrying out attacks on the border and said Washington was "sympathetically" considering a request from the Sierra Leone Government for military assistance.

Missionary sources say friction between Christians and dominant Muslims near the border has increased as the two groups have become less tolerant of one another after 15 months of civil war in Liberia and a subsequent flood of 125,000 refugees over the border.

They said Muslims, who represent about 70 per cent of Sierra Leone's 4.5 million people would retaliate after Jallo Timbo, president of the Supreme Islamic Council, an umbrella organization grouping several organizations, was killed in an NPFL ambush at Potoru in the east on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Monrovia Radio monitored here said Wednesday that a national Liberian political conference, now into its fourth week, did not get back under way as scheduled Tuesday, as committees held meetings behind closed doors.

The conference was expected to hear from a committee set up to hold consultations with the NPFL.

Red Cross official Lloyd During said here Wednesday that between 7,000 and 8,000 Liberian refugees have fled Potoru to Bo 50 miles (80 kilometres) away.

Temporary refuge camps are to be set up there.

Up to 600 refugees have reached Freetown since Monday, he said.

Hundreds of others were taking refuge in villages in eastern Sierra Leone or fleeing into Guinea.

### **Arrested Rebels Allegedly Part of Taylor Group**

*AB1004160991 London BBC World Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Hilton Fyle]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon in Freetown, journalists were summoned to a news conference to meet a group of Liberians—actually, two of them. The Sierra Leone authorities said that these Liberians were members of an invading force belonging to the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], the Liberian rebel movement led by Charles Taylor, and that they were captured while stirring up attacks along Sierra Leone's border.

But the NPFL had denied this. Well, Bill Wedge attended this news conference in Freetown yesterday and spoke to the two alleged attackers. First of all, I asked him on the line where they said they have been arrested.

[Begin recording] [Wedge] Well, they were taken to the military headquarters in Moreytown yesterday, at Moreytown. There, they said they wanted to meet the press because, apparently, what they have been hearing on the radio, that Charles Taylor did not send them, is false.

[Fyle] So, they requested a meeting with journalists. It was not that the authorities paraded them for journalists to see.

[Wedge] No, no. It was them who requested the meeting with journalists, not the authorities who paraded them.

[Fyle] Where did they say this alleged incursion took place?



[Wedge] They are blaming it on Charles Taylor because they say that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] was given Freetown or Sierra Leone as their base. And, as a result, preventing Charles Taylor from becoming the president of Liberia.

[Fyle] Bill, there has been some doubts raised:

One, by the denial that that the NPFL has put out saying that they have nothing to do this so-called incursion in the border area.

Secondly, there are some reports that Liberians have been arrested in Sierra Leone. But how far were you able to ascertain the credibility of these people that they really were telling the truth?

[Wedge] You see, the kind of manner they were in. They were fully relaxed. [Words indistinct] first of all, I must say this to you that they were too happy and satisfied the way they were being treated by the Sierra Leone authorities. And that alone shows that they had some [words indistinct] for credibility in what they were saying.

[Fyle] So, are you saying that you were convinced beyond any doubt that these people were indeed rebels who had come from Liberia?

[Wedge] Of course, I was convinced! Because if you listen to the story being narrated by this Tomy Palooover, it is very, very, very convincing because this man has nothing to do with Sierra Leone. He cannot speak Frio. He is speaking in a Liberian language. You know, it is very convincing.

[Fyle] Did these people tell you whether or not there were Sierra Leoneans among their group?

[Wedge] Yes, one thing they did say, I remember the deputy force commander of the Jitu Forces said—he said that there was a Sierra Leonean involved and that his name was the Pot Shaba, but he does not know him. He said the man they are talking about as Sanko Sanko is false. It is a big lie. There is no one called Fode Sanko, and Charles Taylor is just trying to twist the whole situation to destabilize Freetown or Sierra Leone, for that matter, as a result of Sierra Leone being used as a base for ECOMOG.

[Fyle] What is the perception in Sierra Leone about the existence or not of a Fode Sanko? Do people feel he exists, or they feel he does not exist?

[Wedge] Well, most of the people think that Fode Sanko does not exist.

[Fyle] Do you know what is going to happen to the rebels? The ones who have been captured?

[Wedge] No. Nothing has been said so far about what is going to happen to them. [end recording]

## Togo

### Draft Bills Approved Addressing Demands

AB1004213491 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Report by Olabire da Cruz]

[Text] A cabinet meeting including members of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] Central Committee was held today under the chairmanship of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, head of state, RPT founding chairman, and president of the Republic.

During the meeting three draft bills were examined and approved. The first one is on the general amnesty for all political crimes under the criminal code committed before 1 January 1991. The second one is on amnesty for all acts of destruction or attempts to destroy buildings with explosives committed in 1985 as well as all crimes committed during, or in connection with, the 23 September 1986 events. The third bill is on the charter of political parties. This draft bill authorizes the creation and organization of political parties. The government has submitted the three draft bills to the National Assembly for their adoption.

Moreover, after hearing a report on the situation prevailing in the capital and some prefectures of the interior, the Central Committee has asked the government to take the appropriate measures to rapidly restore calm and peace in the country.

### Soldiers Said To Beat Youths to Death

AB1104092691 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT  
11 Apr 91

[Text] Lome, April 11 (AFP)—Togolese soldiers beat six youths, including two girls, to death overnight Wednesday and threw their bodies into the lagoon, residents of Lome's working-class Be district said Thursday. An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent saw the bodies of the six, aged about 17, laid out on the main street of Be. Two of the them had been badly battered, particularly about the face. Officials made no immediate comment, but a crowd of several hundred people had gathered in protest.

### Curfew Imposed

AB1104104691 Lome Domestic Service in French  
0615 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] The demonstrations that began some days ago in our country continued yesterday, mainly at Kodjoviakope, Amoutive, and Be, where tires were set on fire on some roads, while barriers were erected at certain points. Demonstrations were also observed yesterday at Anecho and Vogan.

We recall that in the face of this situation of insecurity, and to protect the civilian population as well as public and private property, the government decreed a curfew throughout the national territory from 1900 to 0600 as of Tuesday, 11 April 1991.

**Protestors Want 'To Finish Eyadema'***AB1104103891 Paris AFP in French 1010 GMT  
11 Apr 91*

[Text] Lome, 11 Apr (AFP)—The bodies of 16 youth, beaten to death, were retrieved from the lagoon in Lome at 0830, an AFP reporter said. The inhabitants of Be, a working class district, said these young people were killed last night by soldiers.

By 1000, more than 2,000 people had gathered on the banks of the lagoon shouting: "We want weapons to finish Eyadema," and "France, help us!" They attempted to forge ahead to the city center to expose the corpses in front of the French and U.S. Embassies.

**AFP: 'About 2,000' Troops in Lome***AB1104130891 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT  
11 Apr 91*

[By Alain Bommenel]

[Excerpts] Lome, April 11 (AFP)—Thousands of furious residents gathered in a working-class district of Togo's capital, Lome, on Thursday as the bodies of 16 young people bludgeoned to death by soldiers overnight were dragged out of the lagoon. Local people said the youngsters were killed for defying a night-time curfew. They died hours after the military regime of General Gnassingbe Eyadema took steps to defuse unrest by announcing a general amnesty and the legalisation of opposition parties. The mostly teenaged bodies were laid out on the main street of the Be district. They included two girls, one of whom was pregnant, and two children. None had been in the water long and all had been badly beaten particularly about the face. Women wailed and other residents tramped the mud looking for more corpses. [passage omitted]

There was no official comment on the killings.

Many people in Be stayed out on the streets after the curfew came down on Wednesday night. This reporter saw several fires, probably burning barricades, and heard dull thumps likely to have been exploding tear gas grenades. The area was littered Thursday with burnt-out cars and bits of wood. [passage omitted]

The Army has deployed about 2,000 troops in the capital, which has a population of about 600,000, mainly young. Most soldiers just carry truncheons, but soldiers on guard at strategic sites have firearms, since protestors tend to gather within 800 metres (yards) of the president's residence.

On Wednesday, demonstrators burned tyres, stoned soldiers and threw up barricades in Be and Kodjoviakope, another large working-class part of town, but troops responded with tear gas and generally adopted a defensive posture. Some gangs have taken advantage of the confusion to stop motorists on the seafront and relieve them of money. FAR [Front of Associations for Renewal] officials admitted Thursday that were unable

to prevent such delinquency. At Kpalime, 200 kilometres (125 miles) to the north, demonstrators burned down the prefecture, or local governor's residence, while others set a police station and a gendarmerie headquarters ablaze at Aneho, east of here.

Driving in from Cotonou, Benin, this correspondent saw no security forces on the 45-kilometres (27-mile) road between Aneho and Lome. Former President Sylvanus Olympio, assassinated in a coup by then Sergeant Eyadema in 1963, came from the Aneho region.

Officials had nothing to say Thursday about developments outside Lome. [passage omitted]

**Opposition Figure on Curfew, Political Situation***AB1004195591 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Armored vehicles deployed in the streets of Lome, the Togolese side of the border [with Ghana] closed—these are the key features of the curfew imposed last night by the Togolese authorities. The curfew hours run from 1900 to 0700 local time. The government explains this decision in terms of political agitation.

Political agitation has been shaking the entire country for the past several weeks. The government's decision came at close of business yesterday, a day of violence in the Togolese capital which left at least two seriously injured with a dozen others sustaining more or less serious injuries, not to mention the deaths which have occurred over the past few days.

To defuse the crisis, the government adopted other major measures. Togolese Radio announced yesterday that the authorities in Lome had reduced the price of gasoline and taxi fares as the taxi drivers have been demanding since 8 April. According to the Togolese leadership, these measures are aimed at protecting the civilian population and public and private property—firm action with this curfew, but also a sign of pacification with the reduction of certain prices. And then, for instance, to forestall disturbances, the trial of an opposition newspaper manager, accused by the authorities of publishing lies, has been postponed.

All said and done, tension is high in Togo, and some observers have been quick to say that in this country no one knows what tomorrow will bring.

It is a complete mess. Indeed, no one knows what tomorrow will bring. Mr. Kocou Koffi Figo, chairman of the Togolese Human Rights League and member of the opposition Front of Associations for Renewal, FAR, declared this last night in a disturbing statement which sums up the present situation in Togo. The street, which has been boiling over of late, has boiled over members of FAR, of the opposition. It has been overtaken by events, as we see in the explanation of the phenomenon by (Jean-Pierre Fabre), who is also a member of the Togolese Human Rights League and who attempts here to provide an answer.

[Begin (Fabre) recording] It is very unfortunate at the moment that there is absolutely no exercise of government beyond the issuing of communiques and the meetings between FAR and the president of the republic [words indistinct]. I believe that the president of the republic ought to have spoken out. But, he has taken refuge in a disturbing silence. He should have clearly explained the process taking place. He asked us to exercise patience, but the government also ought to give the opposition groups air time so that it can also explain to the people that it would be better to do everything in an atmosphere of calm. And, if the government fails to adopt a reasonable and responsible attitude, I think we should fear the worst. As far as I am concerned, I believe the key is in the hands of the head of state and that he must speak out. Each time FAR, or the League, or a humanitarian organization protests the high-handed methods being used, he also comes out to say he is indignant about the deaths, the repressive attitude of the Armed Forces. But, let's face it, he is the minister of defense and state president. It is not enough to be indignant. He has to take the necessary measures. [end recording]

**Coup Said 'Not Necessary'**

AB1104105291 London BBC World Service in English  
0730 GMT 11 Apr 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpts] According to the authorities in Togo, violence over the last few days degenerated into destruction and looting by gangs trying to sow disorder. What is clear, though, is that the violence has been serious, and that many of those involved were demonstrating against President Eyadema's government. [passage omitted]

Kokou Koffigoh is vice president of an opposition coalition called the FAR [Front of Associations for Renewal], which has been negotiating with the Togolese Government on political reform. Yesterday, as the crisis

continued, he and other colleagues of the FAR held a meeting with President Eyadema. Last night, David Haggie asked Mr. Koffigoh in what mood the president was.

[Begin recording] [Koffigoh] He seemed very concerned about the situation and willing to find a solution, and as quickly as possible.

[Haggie] And what did you tell him about the way he is handling the crisis?

[Koffigoh] What we told him—and he agreed on that—is the necessity if he could allow us to speak to the people on the radio and on the television. [sentence as heard]

[Haggie] And what are you going to say to the people when you talk to them?

[Koffigoh] Yeah, we are going to explain [to] them that the negotiations are on a good path, that the laws fulfill the claims of the people: the general amnesty for all the political prisoners, and the exiled, authorization of the political parties, and the forthcoming national forum. All that is now accepted by the government, and passed into law. That is what we are going to say [to] them, and that it is not necessary, for the moment, to continue with the demonstrations.

[Haggie] And you think if people do continue with demonstrations, it could actually derail the democratization process?

[Koffigoh] Yes, that could complicate the issue. What we would like to avoid is that some people take the opportunity of the demonstrations to make a coup. In our opinion, that is not necessary, a coup. We think that at the national conference or national forum, one of its major aims is the establishment of a transitional government; if they could wait a few weeks to see what is going to happen. [sentence as heard] A coup, that could, what we call in French, retarder [delay] the coming of democracy in our country. [end recording]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

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